

TRUCE IS DECLARED  
BY IRISH FACTIONS  
TO DISCUSS UNITYRival Irish Republican Army  
Forces Cease Fire—Sentiment  
Is Increasingly Anti-Extremist

DUBLIN, May 4 (By The Associated Press)—A truce between the rival Irish Republican Army forces has been declared, it was announced this afternoon.

The truce is operative from 4 o'clock this afternoon until 4 p. m. on Monday, with a view to giving both sections of the army an immediate opportunity to discuss a basis for army unification.

The provisions of the truce are:  
Clause I—All operations, except training and ordinary army routine will cease.

Clause II—All penetrative operations will cease.

Clause III—Both sections will cooperate to maintain order and prevent acts of aggression against persons or property.

The document is signed by Owen O'Duffy and Rian Lynch, the chiefs of staff of the rival forces.

Marquess Was Unmolested

According to the correspondent of the Irish Independent, the Marquess and Marchioness of Ormonde remained in their castle during its occupation by the irregulars and, its siege and capture by the Provisional Government forces.

The Marquess told the correspondent that the experience, "was alarming and uncomfortable," but added that "the Republican Party treated us with the utmost courtesy and consideration compatible with the conditions. They did not enter any room unnecessary for military operations, and obtained their own food."

Battle of Killybegny

The statement from the regular army at Beggar's Bush headquarters on the Killybegny fighting reads: "Killybegny Castle, last of the nine posts held by the irregular forces in Killybegny, surrendered at 7 o'clock on Wednesday evening. Early yesterday the regulars opened an assault, surrounding the castle by machine gun and rifle fire. At about 3 p. m. a small party of troops smashed the door of the entrance gates with the aid of their rifles. When the castle was reached, the irregulars, armed with machine guns, opened fire on the regulars, wounding two members of the latter and obliging the remainder to retire, taking their command with them."

The attack continued and when about 5 p. m. the regulars again rushed forward, the gates were again rushed. Three more regulars were wounded in this advance. Intermittent firing continued until seven o'clock, when the assault was made. On entering, the party of troops smashed the door of the entrance gates with the aid of their rifles. When the castle was reached, the irregulars, armed with machine guns, opened fire on the regulars, wounding two members of the latter and obliging the remainder to retire, taking their command with them."

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FRENCH CABINET APPROVES  
PACT OF NON-AGGRESSIONReservation Made, However, That France Does Not  
Withdraw Rights Under Previous Treaties

PARIS, May 4 (By The Associated Press)—The French Cabinet this afternoon approved the text of the proposed non-aggression pact, under consideration at Genoa, with the reservation that it must not be interpreted as withdrawing from France any rights she had under treaties.

By Special Cable

PARIS, May 4—It is felt that the decisions of the Paris Ministers at this time are perhaps of paramount importance. The Cabinet again met and examined the project of a pact of non-aggression elaborated at Genoa.

The effect of yesterday's conclusions is that the memorandum of the Conference has been definitely transmitted to the Bolsheviks without the signature of France and Belgium. No separate agreement is needed to bring about the results of this separation. Apart from the alleged monopoly accorded to the Shell Oil Company, according to reports denied and reaffirmed, it appears likely that should this division between France and England be confirmed, Mr. Lloyd George will sign a separate agreement with Russia and, if necessary, with Germany.

Resignation Expected

Louis Barthou, though he is understood eventually to have accepted the viewpoint of the Cabinet, pointed out the dangers of such a course. One journal says that Mr. Poincaré simply replied "so much the worse." It is declared in a communiqué that M. Barthou leaves for Genoa tomorrow.

M. Barthou, like other ministers, is silent to press men, but he used one significant phrase: "I return from Genoa," he said, "with more good sense than when I left Paris."

It is not surprising, therefore, that his resignation or his refusal to attend the conference in the present conditions should be expected in certain quarters. France will not separate from Belgium, it is said, but will separate from England? Naturally, information today, except of an official character, which may be regarded sceptically, is not ample. Speculation and comment run freely and some politicians assert that these days have produced the greatest crisis since

The same current would probably sweep away M. Poincaré if he hesitated to support Belgium. M. Barthou is criticized severely for not spontaneously adopting the Belgian thesis. But, on the other hand, the consequences of standing out with Belgium are this time so immense that any statesman might well pause. Belgium after the war set up factories, especially for glass work and steel, railroads, developed water supplies and electricity and exploited petroleum wells, coal and iron mines in Russia. A total of \$500,000,000 gold francs were invested.

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ECONOMIC EXPERTS  
HELD UP AT GENOAUntil Mr. Lloyd George and Mr.  
Poincaré Reach Agreement  
Settlement ImpossibleBy Cable from Monitor Bureau  
GENOA, May 4—A plenary session took place yesterday in the shadow of the Anglo-French crisis. The object was to receive the reports of finance and transport subcommittees, but perhaps because everyone realized that the good intentions of the experts will count for little unless a political understanding is reached, the proceedings were singularly lifeless, compared with the opening session.

Sitting through the session in the Palazzo San Giorgio, one wondered what useful purpose was being served by these public entertainments. They are certainly supremely dull. One by one a number of distinguished men read set speeches which have already been duly distributed in three languages, and which for the most part consist of a collection of platitudes more or less relevant to the subjects under discussion.

Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, yesterday in true British style, emphasized the practical nature of the conclusions reached. M. Poincaré entered the usual lengthy French warning against expecting too much from anything, save perhaps one's own strong right arm (happily he did not mention this) and the British delegation earned the everlasting gratitude of the audience by waiving the right to a translation of the speech into English.

World Awaits Peace

Carlo Schanzer, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, roused a demonstration of approval when he remarked that what the world awaited was really solid guarantees of a durable peace. Dr. Walter Rathenau somewhat wearied the assembly as he presented the Teutonic argument, which without treading on forbidden ground indicated that the reparations question was at the bottom of the whole trouble. Georgi Tchitcherin, Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the course of his remarks, provoked some amusement by announcing that Russia did not recognize the League of Nations.

The circumstances of the meeting were unpropitious. As a matter of fact, the technical subcommittee accomplished quite a useful work, and Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, who was doubtless correct when he declared: "The commissions wisely contented themselves with describing measures which if applied continuously will gradually make possible a progress undoubtedly slow but efficacious." That is an excellent way of doing up the shorn, but if it will save Europe, it is an easier job than most of us are inclined to think.

Preventing Re-Establishment

It is all very admirable, but with Belgium retreating from the political discussions and the international conference (Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

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SET CAPITAL ASTIRPoliticians Agree the Defeat of  
Mr. New Places State in  
Pivotal ColumnSpecial from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, May 4—No recent political event has attracted quite so much attention in Washington as the result of the Republican Senatorial primaries in Indiana. Everybody here keeps in touch to a greater or less degree with the political situation throughout the country and it had been supposed by the wisest of the wisecracks that Harry S. New, the Republican Senator from that state, would have little difficulty in obtaining the nomination. But those who reached this conclusion evidently had reckoned unwisely. Evidently, too, they had permitted the lapse of a few years to cause them to forget the ingratiating smile and campaigning capriciousness of Albert J. Beveridge, Mr. New's successful rival.

Much effort is being devoted to try to find an explanation of the apparent change of heart of the Indiana constituency and there are almost as many theories as there are theorists. Some attribute the result to personal preference, while others find in it deep

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ITALIAN TREATY  
AROUSSES ATHENSChristians in City Declare They  
Have Been Sold Against  
Financial ProfitBy Special Cable  
ATHENS, May 3—The Italian evacuation of Asia Minor, after a previous commercial treaty with Angora giving them concessions in the vilayets of Van, Bitlis, and Erzurum, has caused a great sensation here. The Christians declare they have been sold against financial profits.

The American Chargé d'Affaires received today Ionian representatives appealing to America and protesting against the atrocities committed by the Turks in the Meander region of Asia Minor; after the departure of the Italian troops, Christian villages have been pillaged and burned and many have been massacred. The American Minister has promised to bring the report before the Secretary of State of the United States.

The news of the signing of an agreement between the Government of Mustafa Kemal Pasha at Angora and the Government of Italy appeared in an exclusive dispatch to The Christian Science Monitor from London two days ago. This dispatch was followed 24 hours later by an announcement in the House of Commons by Austen Chamberlain, the Government leader, to the effect that the Italian Government had informed the British Government on April 24 that it had concluded an agreement with the Turkish Government by which the latter undertook to examine Italian applications for certain concessions in railways, mines and public works in Asia Minor. Mr. Chamberlain further said at that time that Italy had given formal assurances that the agreement did not contain counter-concessions or undertakings on the part of Italy and that the Italian Government had promised to communicate the text of the agreement to the British Government as soon as possible.

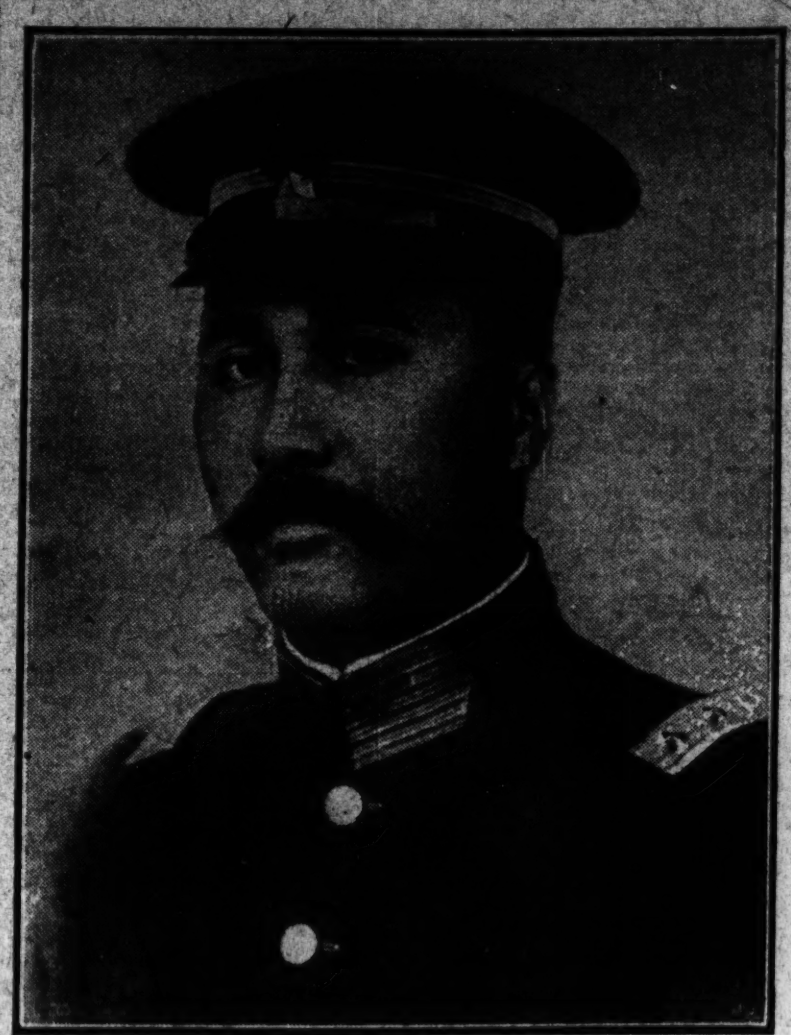
Italy Denies Treaty Reports

By Special Cable  
ROME, May 3—Statements which have been published in the press to the effect that Italy has concluded a separate agreement with the Angora Government, similar to the Franco-Turkish treaty, are denied here. The assurance is given by a high authority at the Italian Foreign Office that Italy has not even had indirect relations with the Kemalists. Italy has recently concluded a commercial agreement with the Government at Constantinople, which, however, is absolutely not a political treaty. It is not true, it is stated, that the agreement binds Italy to sustain the Turkish aspirations in the Greco-Turkish peace negotiations.

Official Denial From Turkey

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 4 (By The Associated Press)—Hamid Bey, Turkish Nationalist representative here, today officially denied reports emanating from London that an agreement had been signed between the Italian and Angora governments. He also denied a report that the Angora Government was a party to the Russo-German treaty signed at Rapallo on Easter Sunday.

Riza Nour, one of the signatories of the treaty between Turkey and Soviet Russia, is proceeding to Moscow at the head of an important mission for the purpose of negotiating. It was reported today, an agreement for the reconstruction of Anatolia with Russian and German capital.

Gen. Chen Chung-min  
According to Advice From Canton General Chen Has Resigned the Governorship of Kwangtung and Broken With Dr. Sun Yat-senDIFFERENCE OVER  
POLICY IN INDIAIssue Arises Between Lord Reading  
and British Government  
Regarding WaziristanBy Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, May 4—Lord Reading, the British Viceroy in India, whose indiscreet championing of Indian Muhammadan ideals in the early part of this year was the indirect cause of the British Government's losing the services of E. L. Montagu, formerly Secretary of State for India, today figures in another connection.

The London Times says a difference of opinion has arisen between him and the British Government on the subject of the Waziristan—the land of the Waziris—a barren mountainous territory, inhabited by savage Muhammadan tribesmen upon the turbulent northwestern frontier of India, and between that country and Afghanistan.

Many of the wild clans on the Indian border are highwaymen by profession. The Waziris, and especially their Mahsul section, glory in the reputation that they excel all their neighbors in this respect.

The Waziris have lain in wait behind the rocks in their barren mountains and shot probably more British officers and men at different times in their troubled history than any other savage tribe of a similar size anywhere in the world.

Some months ago as a punishment for the many forays into British territory, where they looted and burnt native villages and carried off women and children, the British authorities marched in considerable force into their country and made reprisals.

This force had a hard time fighting its way up the narrow defiles beneath the desolate crags, where every shadow concealed Waziri snipers, but they now hold the chief fastnesses. They are there because the Indian Government, over which Lord Reading now presides, was so shortsighted some time ago that it played with the idea of occupying Waziristan permanently.

Since this idea was started millions of money has been spent; shipping has gone on continually and it has become sufficient to pay the expenses of the taxpayer is to have any relief, it is urgently necessary to evacuate. This presents many difficulties, since the responsibilities have been entered into and a section of the tribe, who have shown a friendly attitude toward the British are liable to be killed, immediately the protection is withdrawn.

The whole matter is now being discussed between the British and the Indian Governments, and The Christian Science Monitor learns from well-informed quarters here, that a decision has not yet been arrived at. The particular line of communication which The Times says Lord Reading wants to abandon is the one which last month saved the lives of two British airmen, whose machine came down in hostile territory, after they had dispersed a Laskar army of 2000 Waziris who were engaged in besieging a native political officer and his small escort in a lonely mud-built fort.

The question at issue is strategic as well as financial, and if the difference of opinion between Lord Reading and the British Government exists over it, this is merely because the soldiers themselves are not agreed as to the best thing to be done under the very difficult conditions, in which the reconstruction of Anatolia with Russian and German capital.

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Official Denial From Turkey

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 4 (By The Associated Press)—Hamid Bey, Turkish Nationalist representative here, today officially denied reports emanating from London that an agreement had been signed between the Italian and Angora governments. He also denied a report that the Angora Government was a party to the Russo-German treaty signed at Rapallo on Easter Sunday.

Riza Nour, one of the signatories of the treaty between Turkey and Soviet Russia, is proceeding to Moscow at the head of an important mission for the purpose of negotiating. It was reported today, an agreement for the reconstruction of Anatolia with Russian and German capital.

Official Denial From Turkey

SHANTUNG URGES  
PEKING TO FORBID  
LANDING OF TROOPSEmphasizes Necessity for Preserving  
Peace While Japanese  
Are Being WithdrawnBy Special Cable  
PEKING, May 4—Tien Chung-yu, Governor of Shantung, is making strenuous efforts to maintain the neutrality of the province during the fighting in China. He has telegraphed the Peking Government urging it to forbid the landing of 20,000 Chang Tso-lin troops from Mukden via the South Manchurian Railroad and Dairen, because of the necessity of preserving peace while the Tsingtao-Tsinan Railroad is being taken over from the Japanese. The last of the Japanese guards are now being withdrawn and it is affirmed that if the contending forces try to occupy the province, Shantung must use force to preserve its neutrality.

General Wu Pei-fu, commander of the Central forces, declares that the Chinese believe the Japanese are aiding General Chang. He says they are desirous of stirring up trouble in Shantung and are opposing him because he is known to be strongly anti-Japanese. The charges made by General Wu are emphatically denied at the Japanese legation, and proof of them is still lacking elsewhere.

The Peking Government is trying to make peace. It has called a conference of mediators, but success in this direction is believed to be almost impossible, as the appeals of the Government are practically ignored and the Government itself is powerless to assert its authority.

Meanwhile the fighting continues. Changshien has been bombed by Wu Pei-fu airplanes and fires are reported to have broken out in several parts of the town. Fengtai has also been attacked from the air. The heaviest fighting is taking place at Machang, but no decisive results have yet been obtained.

Gen. Wu Pei-fu's Troops  
Surround Peking and  
Chang Forces Scatter



Wu's commanders regarding their relations with the Peking Government, it was announced this afternoon.

### Foreigners Urged to Keep

#### Out of China's Civil War

NEW YORK, May 4.—China's civil war is her own affair, says Prof. John Dewey of Columbia University, in an interview with a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, "and I hope she will get it out of her system undisturbed by foreign complications. So far, most of the foreign nations have had the good sense to see this. Of course, some of the fighting may take place in Shanghai. That will put Japan, who is now engaged in handing over various pieces of industrial property in that Province, in a difficult position, for it may be of some moment to which faction she turns over control. But as things are now, I think Japan will have the property and the intelligence to be neutral. It will precipitate very serious trouble if she or any other interested power begins to take sides."

Dr. Dewey, who returned recently from a year's stay in China, doubted very much that the forces under Dr. Sun Yat-sen's southern government would render any effective aid to either Gen. Chang Tso-lin or Gen. Wu Pei-fu. "I know it is reported," he said, "that Dr. Sun sent young C. C. Wu, son of Wu Ting-fang, to negotiate with Tzu-chun Chang at Mukden, and that it is commonly believed that a bargain was struck by which Dr. Sun cast his fortunes on the Manchurian war-lord's side. But you must remember that Sun Yat-sen is not the whole southern government. The military part of that government is represented by Gen. Chen Ching-ming, one of the greatest soldiers in China, and it is known that General Chen has always opposed any expedition to fight against the north, preferring to consolidate Canton's position in its own part of the country first. In other words, he considers Dr. Sun's ambitions for national power a little previous."

"What probably happened was this, so far as I gather: Dr. Sun approached both Chang and Wu and offered to help them unify China if a Cantonese administration would be put in power in Peking. Chang assented; Wu refused, or at any rate returned an ambiguous answer. So Dr. Sun thereupon seriously turned to General Chen, and has begun to move his army north. On the other hand, it is also obvious that Wu Pei-fu attaches very little importance to this southern movement, for he has thrown his whole force against Peking, and he would hardly do that if he expected an attack in the rear from a Cantonese army. I should venture a guess that Wu Pei-fu has received definite assurances from somewhere, presumably from Chen Ching-ming, that he will not be so attacked. The Peking papers of early April, quote Wu as saying that he would not attack Chang until he was attacked. Chang struck the first blow, and now Wu appears to be making tracks for Peking with a clear conscience."

"As to international complications, I do not see any. It is very unfortunate that China should have to have a civil war, but so long as the railroads out of Peking are kept open according to the various treaties, and as long as the persons and property of foreigners are respected, there is no excuse for interference. And I am sure the American Government will use its good offices to see that no trial balloons in that direction come to anything."

### Latest Move Tends to Bring Contentants Nearer to Shantung

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, May 4.—Fighting continues south of the Peking-Tientsin railway in China. Gen. Wu Pei-fu so far had somewhat the better of the exchanges, but nothing decisive has occurred. Both sides are getting to the end of their field gun ammunition and are relying chiefly on rifles. General Wu is concentrating his attacks eastward toward Machang. Success in the open plain, in this part of the line, would be more decisive than at the Changshien end, where the defeated army could take refuge within the walls of Peking. This strategic consideration is sufficient to account for the trend of the movement, but the fact that it brings the combatants nearer to Shantung, so long the scene of Japanese activities, has revived the rumor of the possibility of Japanese intervention.

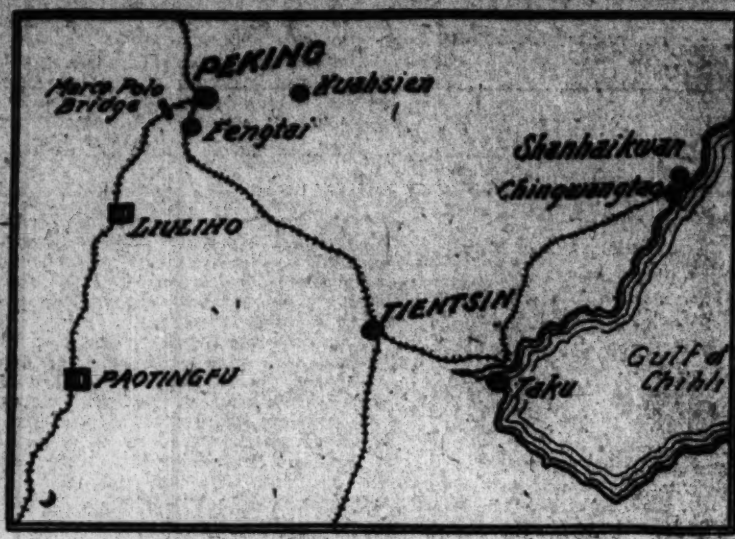
This, The Christian Science Monitor representative learned in inquiry in the best-informed British circles, is considered merely mischievous, as no reason exists for anticipating so gross a breach of existing international agreements. The movement of Japanese destroyers from Port Arthur to Tientsin is, of course, merely to strengthen the line and other allied troops already in the port, and at Peking and will be welcomed by the large resident European and American business communities whose safety is threatened by the spread of the disorder consequent upon the fighting.

The quarrel between General Wu and General Chang continues as it began, entirely a matter of internal Chinese politics.

### Japan to Hold Aloof

Unless Nationals in Danger  
WASHINGTON, May 4.—The Shantung problem is again brought to the fore by the cabled dispatches reporting that General Chang Tso-lin has landed forces in Shantung with a view to flanking Wu Pei-fu as a counter to his efforts in sending ships north for the destruction of General Chang's lines of communication and holding up reserves from reaching the front.

At the Japanese embassy it was said that no news has been received from Tokyo that would indicate that there is any interruption of the withdrawal of troops from Shantung, according to the agreement made at the Washington Conference. Japan earnestly desired to fulfill her engagements, it is said. Along certain sections of the railway Japanese troops have been replaced by Chinese troops by order of the Peking Government. The Japanese are pledged to maintain



Disposition of Troops Around Peking

The troops of Generals Chang and Wu first clashed near the town of Kuisien, a few miles east and a little north of the capital. The line of battle, since then, has stretched from Kuisien southwest to the Marco Polo Bridge. General Wu's headquarters, at the outbreak of hostilities, were at Paoingfu, an important city on the Peking-Hankow line. General Chang is reported to be occupying a special train at a point about midway between Tientsin and Taku. Allied reinforcements for the legation guards in Peking have been landed near Taku. Shantungwan, the eastern terminus of the Great Wall of China, has been repeatedly threatened with bombardment. Three battleships of the American Asiatic squadron are anchored off Chingwangtao.

order until the Chinese can do so and Japan will hold aloof unless Japanese nationals or property are in danger. In that case they would have to be protected, as would those of other nations. Japanese representatives are watching the situation closely just as those of other nations and if outside interference should become necessary, Japan would much prefer to co-operate with other nations whose interests were at stake than to take action alone.

### Kwantung Governor Resigns

AMOI, China, May 4 (By The Associated Press).—General Chen Ching-min has broken with Dr. Sun Yat-sen, President of the Southern Chinese Government, resigning the governorship of Kwantung, according to advices from Canton.

### ECONOMIC EXPERTS HELD UP AT GENOA

(Continued from Page 1)

sortum alike, France in a truculent mood, and the Bolsheviks still insisting that their doctrine must dominate the work of reconstruction, there will be a general inclination to agree with Signor Facta when he hesitatingly suggests that causes of a political nature threaten to prevent the re-establishment of adequate transport facilities; with Signor Schanzler, when he pleads for a basis of political agreement, and with Herr Rath, when he declares that payment of the interest on the sinking fund of the war debts of the nations would alone necessitate doubling their exports.

In short the economic experts are helpless until the duel between Lloyd George and Raymond Poincaré has been fought to a finish. As matters are understood here the policies of peace and war are in open conflict. The sentiments of Allied solidarity like the allegiances arising from the war are now secondary considerations.

**Battle for Righteousness**  
For the nonce the peace-makers themselves must don fighting apparel, lest the battle for righteousness be lost and international feuds triumph over the forces working for the establishment of the new dispensation. Half one's time in Genoa is spent in running to earth rumors, either unfounded or built up on the scantiest of foundations.

To the secret Russo-German treaty, the Russo-Vatican and the Russo-Soviet treaties must now be added the great oil story. That there have been conversations is well known and the consideration of possible plans for a selling organization has been discussed, but it seems certain nothing in the shape of an agreement with the Shell group of companies has been concluded. As a matter of fact the British Government opposed any negotiations taking place during the Conference, and the Shell representatives state that they are respecting this request. The Bolsheviks on their part deny the story in its entirety, and they declare they have no intention of granting anything in the nature of a monopoly even when they are prepared to treat with foreign concerns.

### Government Will Resist Oil Monopoly in Russia

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, May 4.—No monopolistic plan for the exploitation of oil or other resources of Soviet Russia at the Genoa Conference will be countenanced by the United States Government, it was said here on good authority. Information regarding the transactions between Russian representatives and British oil interests in possession of officials is still too vague to permit of public comment. If the British oil interests are purely private affairs the United States Government would not undertake to interfere with their business, but the effect of Russia granting concessions which would militate against the interests of the United States would certainly be taken cognizance of should the United States be asked to assist in the economic reconstruction of Europe.

The granting of monopolistic rights to any company or nation would be directly antagonistic to the view expressed by Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, in the American reply to the invitation to participate in the Genoa Conference. The United States takes an eager interest in every step taken toward restoration of economic conditions which will permit Russia to regain her productive power, he declared, and those conditions, in the view of the United States, cannot be secured until adequate action is taken on the part of "those chiefly responsible"

for Russia's present economic disorder."

"It is also the view of this Government—and it trusts that this view is shared by the governments who have called the Conference," Mr. Hughes continued, "that while awaiting the establishment of the essential bases of productivity in Russia, to which the resources of the Russian people should be free from such exploitation and that fair and equal economic opportunity in their interest, as well as in the interest of all the powers, should be preserved."

### Allied Provisional Terms Handed to Russian Delegates

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, May 4.—The Soviet delegation at Genoa has now been handed the provisional terms upon which the Allies are prepared to assist Russia to restore her lost industries and trade. These terms are subject to reservations by France and Belgium, who want the conditions stiffened regarding the restoration of confiscated property in Russia.

The French-Belgian attitude in regard to this matter has been hardened by some reports of fresh oil concessions alleged to have been granted by the Soviet Government. The argument advanced by these two nations is that although such dealings may not have been actually completed, the fact that negotiations for them have occurred shows the existence of the real danger lest the Soviet Government should avail itself of Allied complaisance to sell by recognized negotiation, properties which they had previously confiscated by force. Unanimity on this and other points may yet be reached amongst the Allies, but even if it is otherwise the presentation to the Soviet Government of detailed terms of any kind is a big step toward Russia's return to civilization.

Hitherto the Soviet Government could affect to ignore the charge that the fruit of Communism is ruin, and that there is no way out of the situation without recantation. Now that the standard has been defined, that fact will remain before them and also in the eye of the Russian people, with cumulative educational effect as the months go on. The unanimous acceptance by the plenary Genoa session yesterday of the financial experts' recommendations is perhaps of less immediate importance, though here also the settlement of an authoritative program must make for valuable international solidarity and strengthen every European government that sets its feet in the path of economic rectitude.

### Russia's Reply to Note to Be Ready in Few Days

GENOA, May 4 (By The Associated Press).—The Soviet representatives here announced today that the terms of the allied note to Russia had been telegraphed to Moscow, says the Exchange Telegraph, which adds: "It is stated that possibly the Premier, Nikolai Lenin, will accept, demanding simultaneously full recognition."

Mr. Tchitcherine said today the Russian reply to the allied memorandum would be delivered in a couple of days.

The Soviet delegates said the financial help offered by the allied memorandum was disappointing and inadequate.

They admitted, says the Exchange Telegraph correspondent, that they were considering various offers for oil concessions, which they said constituted for Russia a basis of future international policy, and they were studying a plan to divide the Baku and Gromy fields into four or five zones, one of which the Soviets would operate, granting concessions on the others to rival national groups such as the American, British, Belgian and French. This, however, the Soviet delegates said, would be conditional upon de jure recognition and adequate financial help.

Hjalmar Branting, optimistic Premier, who has been attending the conference here, expressed confidence on leaving today for Stockholm that the Genoa gathering would end with useful accomplishments.

"The first encounters between Europe and Russia seemed difficult, and considerable apprehension was felt in many quarters, but now the ice is broken something useful certainly will be concluded," said Mr. Branting. "I sincerely hope there will not be

any rupture of the Conference, but even if not many positive results are obtained here the negotiations started by this Conference may continue, preserving a solid basis for a future international understanding."

Mr. Branting has been compelled to leave Genoa owing to his presence being needed at home for important internal affairs.

Mr. Barthou to Hasten Back  
France's decision to support the opposition of Belgium to the private property clause of the memorandum sent the Russians was announced today by the French delegation here, on receipt of official information from Paris. It added that Louis Barthou, head of the delegation, would hasten his return to Genoa, arriving here on Saturday.

This announcement is believed to mean that France, like Belgium, will not sign the Russian memorandum until the property clause is further amended in a manner satisfactory to Belgium.

French representatives here conceded today that the more the property clause is amended to satisfy Belgium the less satisfactory will it be to the Soviet Government, and, therefore, as the question of nationalized property is a fundamental one for the Soviets, further changes are liable to increase the difficulties of the negotiations.

Belgium desires more definite assurances that property taken over by the Soviet Government will be returned to its foreign owners and not incorporated in Russian companies.

Concessions on oil, coal, and other products in Russia were cited by the French and Belgian delegates as instances of possible unfair operation of the private property clause as now framed.

Belgium's position was letting it be known that popular sentiment in Moscow was demanding that the Soviet delegation make no concession on the question of nationalized property, which, they explained, was the very essence of Communism.

### German Newspapers Air Views on Conference

BERLIN, May 4 (By the Associated Press).—Tangible results, which can be set down in black and white, will hardly be forthcoming at the Genoa Conference, in the opinion of Theodor Wolff, editor-in-chief of the Berliner Tageblatt, who is attending the conference for his paper. He believes the conference will "fade away like the evening glow."

If no decision is arrived at, he writes, one of two things is very likely to occur: either all governments, big and little, will fall in line and conclude individual treaties with Soviet Russia, or the world will witness the inauguration of a policy of aggression in the East which will be led by France and supported by Poland.

He believes most of the governments represented at Genoa will prefer the first eventually. He points out that M. Tchitcherine is daily waited upon by many visitors of all nationalities.

### MIAMI CABLE LINE WILL BE LANDED

Government, However, Forbids Sending of Messages

MIAMI, Fla., May 4.—Landing of the Western Union Telegraph Company's Miami-Barbados cable, prevented by the federal government since August, 1920, was begun today under permission obtained from the Government, which, however, stipulates that operation of the cable must not be inaugurated.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The decision of the Government to permit landing at Miami of the Western Union Barbados cable was said at the State Department today to be simply a temporary step which did not indicate settlement of the long standing controversy.

The dispute between the Western Union and the All-American Cable Company over exclusive rights in South America still is undecided, department officials said, and until some settlement is reached the cable will remain sealed. It was said that the decision to land it rather than tie up a naval vessel in order to guard the American end of the cable was simply a labor-saving device. The Western Union company represented to the State Department that its cable ship was needed for other work.

### RODMAN, WANAMAKER QUIT 3 COMMITTEES

NEW YORK, May 4.—Rodman Wanamaker, chairman of the Mayor's committees on reception to distinguished guests, on public welfare, and on permanent memorial, resigned today as chairman of these committees.

The resignations were submitted, Mr. Wanamaker wrote, "in order that you may be quite free in your plans as you begin your second term of office with the overwhelming endorsement of the people of New York City."

His resignations, he said, dissolved the committees he appointed at the Mayor's direction.

Spring Ducklings, 42¢ lb.  
Fancy Breakfast Eggs.  
Vermont Maple Syrup, \$2.25 gal.

W.K. Hutchinson Co.  
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Other Stores, Arlington, Winchester, Lexington

### TRUCE IS DECLARED BY IRISH FACTIONS TO DISCUSS UNITY

(Continued from Page 1)

had an opportunity to consider the new situation.

Some difficulty in calling off operations was said to have arisen because the official troops have been engaged in a pursuit of offenders, charged with murder, including the authors of the death of Gen. Adamson at Athlone, but it was contended the truce must cover all belligerents.

Republican flags were hoisted today over the offices of the Port Board and the Kildare Street Club, which the irregulars were still occupying.

On the heels of the declaration of the truce a party of irregular troops this afternoon raided the guardroom in the custom house, occupied by a sergeant and six regulars of the Free State forces. Shots were fired and a sergeant of the regulars was severely wounded. The remainder of the guard was disarmed by the irregulars who then decamped.

### All Parties in Ireland

Desire to Avoid Civil War  
By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 4.—Ormonde Castle in Kilkenny was captured by Free State troops yesterday after a prolonged engagement, in the course of which machine guns and rifles were freely used.

Referring to this matter at the Dail Eireann meeting in Dublin afterward, Commandant O'Hegarty, one of the seceding Irish Republican Army leaders, who are now negotiating with the Free State commanders, said that 18 men had been killed, but this statement is so far quite unconfirmed.

Reports received here from the scene of the occurrence point, on the contrary, to such a remarkable paucity of casualties as to strengthen the view communicated by The Christian Science Monitor's Dublin correspondent that the rank and file of the two forces are strongly opposed to shooting one another and that their leaders do not press them in the matter.

At the Dail meeting yesterday, Eamon de Valera made a suggestion which, though not pressed to a decision, appeared to express the general opinion of the House that a truce should be arranged with the irregulars. In the meanwhile Sean Moylan, member for West and Middle Cork, who voted against the Anglo-Irish treaty in the Dail, has stated in the course of an interview that the country is faced with civil war, and that it is necessary to sacrifice individual views to avoid it.

This expresses the opinion now so widely held throughout Ireland, that the few extremists like Mr. de Valera and Rory O'Connor are beginning to run the risk of finding themselves left with only the more desperate elements as supporters.

For the time being, however, Mr. O'Connor continues to seize fresh buildings in Dublin and he is still keeping the judges out of the Four Courts, besides holding up the business of the port by occupying the dock offices and refusing to return their books. The Dublin Post Office announces that the postal services to and from Waterford and Clonmel have had to be suspended. Northern Ireland also continues to be disturbed. Tully's mothers wounded in an attack on the police barracks at Bellaghy, County Derry. There are also the incidents of a special constable being killed at Anaghmore, County Armagh, and buildings being burned down at Limavady, County Derry.

### Dail Also Seeks Unity

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
DUBLIN, May 4.—After hearing a deputation of army leaders, the Dail Eireann unanimously appointed a committee of 10 of its members to seek army unity and to report progress on Friday.

The Pro-treaty members are Sean Hailes, P. O'Malley, James Dwyer, Joseph McGuinness, and Sean McKee, and the anti-treaty members are: Mrs. Clarke, P. J. Rutledge, Liam Mellows, Sean Moylan and Harry Boland. The result of the first meeting was a recommendation for the immediate cessation of hostilities.

Maj.-Gen. Sean McKee and Com. Liam Mellows left the meeting for their headquarters to endeavor to

carry out this recommendation. A meeting between General Headquarters Regent's Barracks and General Headquarters Four Courts, will take place at the Magallon House today.

### "WETS" WALK OUT AT OWN MEETING

Advocates of "Personal Liberty" Disturb Mr. Compers' Talk

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 4.—What is regarded by defenders of prohibition as "A straw that shows which way the wind blows," is the fact that a wholesale exodus of auditors was registered at Madison Square Garden last night during the meeting of the New York division of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment.

Before the speaking program was half finished, a steady stream of advocates of the well-worn "personal liberty" slogan, began to wend their way out of the garden, despite a rebuke administered by the chairman, James P. Holland of the Central Trades and Labor Council, who shouted upon arising to introduce Samuel Compers:

"I hope that the people will not leave this hall! That's what put prohibition over—the ones that went home."

The rebuke was applauded by the disconcerted "wets," but the departures were not stayed in the least, the outward moving host proving a disturbance to Mr. Compers' talk.

### TRADE BICKERING BY NATION URGED

Would Save Government Millions, Expert Says

NEW YORK, May 4.—Commercial arbitration on "disputed Government contracts" was urged by Charles L. Bernheimer, chairman of the New York State Arbitration Committee of the Chamber of Commerce in his report to that organization today. He declared that hundreds of millions of dollars could be saved if Federal, State, and Municipal governments would adopt this method.

"Ordinarily the Government ought to buy cheaper than anyone else," he said, "but because it refuses to arbitrate it pays more. The only recourse for a manufacturer whose goods have been rejected is to bring actions in the courts. Cases are still pending growing out of the war in 1912. Business men naturally do not wish to run the risk of rejection."

"There is a demand for economy in government. All that is necessary to save hundreds of millions a year is legislation permitting government officials to submit differences arising out of contracts to arbitration in the district where the contract is made. Such legislation should make the result of the arbitration irrevocable."

ASSEMBLY MEMBERS QUIT FUME  
By Special Cable  
ROME, May 3.—The majority of the members of Fiume's Constituent Assembly who have left the city, have been unwilling to return there before the conclusion of the Rado-Jugo-Slav negotiations, and the belief in the likelihood of their being attacked again by the Fascist raiders likewise improbable their early return.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The Miller bill, designed to shut the gates against the import and export of all narcotics except crude opium and coca leaves and providing for the creation of a federal narcotics control board to administer the law as tightened up, was passed unanimously today by the House and sent to the Senate.

### McCUMBER BONUS PLAN APPROVED

Committee Authorizes Chairman to Present Scheme to President

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Porter J. McCumber (R.), Senator from North Dakota, and chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, was authorized formally today by the majority of that committee to present his soldiers' bonus plan, with the bank loan provision, to President Harding as the committee plan.

Read Smoot (R.), Utah, however, informed the committeemen that he also would lay before the President his bonus plan, which contemplates a 20-year endowment insurance plan without any specific provisions for loans to be made to veterans.

Senator McCumber will be accompanied to the White House by several other members of the committee majority. He will ask Mr. Harding to approve the committee draft of the bonus, which differs little from the house measure except that the so-called reclamation provision is eliminated.

### MONTREAL STRIKE ENDS IN ARRESTS

MONTREAL, May 4.—Two hundred striking longshoremen were arrested today in a raid by the police on a meeting at union headquarters. The raid was the aftermath of a riot which occurred on Tuesday night along the docks, when several policemen were wounded.

The longshoremen are striking in a protest against a 10 per cent wage reduction. The Shipping Federation has employed non-union labor.

### MR. HARDING SENDS POLAND GREETINGS

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, May 4.—President Harding has sent the following message to Marshal Pilsudski felicitating him upon the anniversary of Polish independence:

"On this auspicious anniversary which the people of Poland are celebrating today my country joins me in extending hearty felicitations and best wishes for the future prospects of Poland and the Polish people."

### PARIS POLICE MAKE ESPIONAGE CHARGES

PARIS, May 4 (By The Associated Press).—Three arrests have been made and numerous others were momentarily expected this afternoon in what the French police claim to be a vast organization for espionage of French arsenals for the benefit of the Russian Soviet Government.

### MILLER NARCOTIC BILL IS PASSED BY HOUSE

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The Miller bill, designed to shut the gates against the import and export of all narcotics except crude opium and coca leaves and providing for the creation of a federal narcotics control board to administer the law as tightened up, was passed unanimously today by the House and sent to the Senate.

Make it Mid-June

SEA and climate, rocks and pines, sports and society have combined together at St. Andrews. A play paradise is the product. . . There's an island-studded bay. Clipping winds for yachting. Basking beaches for bathing. . . Then a breeze-cooled point. Championship golf on real seaside turf. Bridle paths through the pines. Bowling on the green. . . The hub of all this scintillating summer life is a Canadian Pacific hotel—an abode of pleasantness in people, and satisfaction in comfort and cuisine.

Try to make it in Mid-June. Glorious sunshine. You can motor up via Maine. Or travel overnight on a Pullman. Only a few reservations left. Apply now. Canadian Pacific Office: 405 Boylston Street, Boston; or Montreal.

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## TACNA-ARICA BOUNDARY DISPUTE DATES FROM 1883 "NITRATE WAR"

Plebiscite to Determine Final Status of Two Province, as  
Stipulated in Treaty of Ancon, Never Held

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, May 4.—Delegates from Chile and Peru will probably sit down to a council table on May 12 to try to settle the Tacna-Arica question. The Chilean delegates already are here. Those from Peru are expected to arrive not later than May 8.

Contrary to the general belief, there are no nitrates in Tacna-Arica, Beltrán Mathieu, Chilean Ambassador to the United States, explained, "yet the trouble regarding the boundary arose from what is commonly known as the 'nitrate war' of 1883. Since that date, the disputed territory has been under the administration of Chile. The 'nitrate war,' or the 'war of the Pacific,' as it sometimes was called, between Bolivia and Peru on one side, and Chile on the other, came to an end with the treaty drawn up at Ancon, a little port about 30 miles from Lima."

"Under this treaty, the province of Tarapaca was ceded in perpetuity to Chile. The provinces of Tacna and Arica were to continue under the sovereignty of Chile until a plebiscite could be held at a date fixed at 10 years from that time."

### Protocol to Determine Form

"The stipulation concerning the plebiscite was as follows: 'A special protocol, which shall be considered an integral part of the present treaty, will determine the form in which the plebiscite is to be carried out and the terms and time for the payment of the 10,000,000 by the nation which remains the owner of the provinces of Tacna and Arica.'"

"When the 10-year period was about to expire, differences arose concerning the special protocol of the treaty and the special protocol for the plebiscite, in consequence of which there was no plebiscite in 1904, nor has there been since. At times, there have been indications of an approaching settlement but these always have come to naught. The circumstances which prevented a settlement are not now important. A decisive step was taken in December, 1911, however, when the Chilean Government, through its Foreign Office, submitted to the Peruvian Government a proposal to carry out the plebiscite provided for by the treaty."

Arbitration Suggested  
"While the Peruvian Government did not reject the proposal outright, it suggested arbitration, covering the entire question resulting from the 'war of the Pacific,' a war which Peru and Bolivia assert was a war of conquest on the part of Chile."

"Chile was not agreeable to this proposal, holding that it was not desirable to restore to the territory which was lost and which had been fulfilled by the one of its provisions. Again, it seemed as if there would be a check upon all attempts at a settlement, but the President of the United States insisted the American Secretary of State to send identical notes to the countries, asking that their respective plenipotentiaries to Washington to confer with regard to the clauses of the treaty not yet fulfilled."

"The American note stated that the United States Government has noted with the greatest pleasure and satisfaction the forty spirit of conciliation which has animated the two governments and that, as a result of the direct exchanges of views, the idea of arbitration of the pending difficulties is acceptable in principle to both. It also has taken note of the suggestion that representatives of the two governments be named to meet in Washington with a view to finding the means of settling the difficulties which have divided the two countries."

World Welcome Mediators  
"Desiring, in the interest of American peace and concord, to assist in a manner agreeable to both governments concerned in finding a way to end this long-standing controversy, the President of the United States would be pleased to welcome in Washington the representatives which the governments of Chile and Peru may see fit to appoint, to the end that such representatives may settle, if happily it may be, the existing difficulties, or may arrange for the settlement of them by arbitration."

"Chile named, in response to the invitation, Carlos Aldunate Solar, a member of the Council of State and for 33 years a Chilean Senator, and Luis Izquierdo, Chilean Minister in Buenos Aires, one-time Minister of Foreign Affairs and of the Interior, said twice an emissary to the United States on official missions. These delegates are now in Washington waiting for the conference, which was to have opened on April 25."

Delegates Are Selected  
Peru named as one delegate, Hernán Velarde, an authority on diplomatic subjects and Minister to Argentina, who had previously served as Minister to Colombia, Minister to Brazil and as First Assistant Secretary of Foreign Affairs. Mr. Velarde arrived in New York the month of the month and remained there several days before coming to Washington. The other delegate, Meliton Porras, is an authority on international subjects and has served as Minister of Foreign Relations, Minister to Chile, to Bolivia and to Ecuador. He has recently been in Paris, and one of the reasons for the postponement of the conference was to give him time to arrive in Washington for its opening."

Bolivia is not a direct party to the Washington negotiations but has an observer here, Albert Gudiérrez, who was Minister to Chile when the treaty was signed by Chile and Bolivia, under which the province of Antofagasta with its littoral was definitely ceded to Chile. One of the provisions of this treaty permitted Bolivia to set up customs agencies in the ports she might designate for accommodation of her trade. In accordance with this

treaty, Bolivia established customs houses at Arica and Antofagasta where she has agencies and exercises sovereign control over them.

Railroad Built by Chile  
Another provision of the treaty called for the construction of a railroad from Arica to La Paz at a cost of \$25,000,000. This gives Bolivia its shortest and most direct outlet to the coast. Ownership of that section of the railroad passing through Bolivia will be transferred to Bolivia in 1925, in accordance with the terms of the treaty. Bolivia ceded to Chile perpetual control of the territories occupied by Chile under the trade pact and Chile recognized the free right, in perpetuity, of Bolivia to commercial transit through her territory and ports of the Pacific.

When the conference was proposed Bolivia put in a demand for a seaport of her own and sought to become a party to the Conference to be held in Washington. In reply to the request of the President of Bolivia that Bolivia be included, Mr. Harding replied that it was impossible for him to take the initiative requested because the discussion of the questions at issue between the governments of Peru and Chile was a matter for the exclusive consideration of the two governments concerned.

### Must Make Own Terms

Therefore, while the representatives of Peru and Chile sit down to see if they can come to a long overdue agreement, Bolivia will wait to make what terms she can under any newly-established status. Chilean representatives assert Peru wants to have revived the war status of long ago.

This, they say, is like asking the United States to "readjust" California or Texas.  
The territories under Chilean control are Chilean, they say. The transfer is an accomplished fact, they maintain. It is impossible to turn back, they assert. The claim that many Peruvians were driven out, they declare, rests upon the fact that when there was no work in the territory under consideration, Peruvians had to leave just as thousands of Chileans had to go to another district and had to be helped by their Government."

Mostly Desert Territory  
Tacna-Arica, the territory in actual dispute, is mostly desert and has little value other than its position to recommend it. Tarapaca to the south, which is rich in nitrates, Peru would like to have restored, and Bolivia maintains a claim for the restoration of Antofagasta. It is this going "behind the returns" that Chile is prepared to fight."

As to Tacna-Arica, the question arises as to why the plebiscite has been so long delayed. Apparently, it is in large part due to the insistence by the Chileans that only those who can read and write be allowed to vote and the demand by the Peruvians that every man within the territory be permitted to vote. Several other technical matters of difference also are given varying degrees of responsibility for the continuance of the controversy."

## The Washington Observer

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Washington, May 3  
SENATOR NEW'S defeat in the Indiana primaries has all the aspects of a first-class political sensation for Washington. In the first place, it was not expected, and in the second place, his reputation as President Harding's "buddy" was considered potent enough to carry him through even a stubbornly-contested fight. At the White House Senator New's misfortune is sure to be looked upon as something of a personal grief, for probably no persons in Washington were closer to the President and Mrs. Harding than the Indian and his wife. They are accustomed to spend many evenings together either at the executive mansion or the New home, and theirs is a friendship dating back to the President's senatorial days. Somebody who knows said the other day: "If Warren G. Harding were suddenly confronted by a political emergency of the most vital import he would rely primarily on the counsel of three friends—Harry Daugherty, Harry New and John Weeks."

The President's known partiality for Mr. New has promptly precipitated speculation as to the latter's future, and it has caused some wiseacres to forebode that Senator New will shortly emerge as a member of the Cabinet. He was offered the Postmaster-Generalship when Will Hays resigned, and the story tonight promptly was set in motion that Dr. Hubert Work, the present incumbent of that office, will before very long make way for Mr. New. Other Cabinet shifts are rumored, and it may be that Senator New may be the beneficiary of that kind of a shakeup. He is personally popular in Washington and his entire disappearance from Capital life would be widely deplored.

A bombshell, fortunately a "dud," literally fell at the Senate-centennial hearing in the House of Representatives today. Owing to its larger size the room of the Naval Affairs Committee was used for the hearing. In those premises there is a grim collection of naval material for exhibition purposes in connection with appropriations. Somehow or other James M. Beck, Solicitor-General of the United States, brushed shoulders with a 16-inch shell and it tumbled over with a crash that was unpleasantly realistic. Being on exhibit merely for looks and not for business the projectile was incapable of wreaking any destructive damage, but persons attending the hearing had a few



Chileans Who Will Attend Tacna-Arica Conference in Washington  
Left to Right—Carlos Aldunate Solar, Delegate; Don Beltrán Mathieu, Chilean Ambassador to the United States; Luis Izquierdo, Delegate; A. Alvarez, Counselor of the Delegation

## DETROIT CONSIDERS ZONING ORDINANCE

Under Law Height of Buildings  
Could Not Exceed 200 Feet—  
Would Beautify Sections

DETROIT, Mich., May 3 (Special Correspondence).—Detroit's zoning ordinance will be submitted to the public before the middle of May, it is announced. The ordinance is now being prepared for printing. As soon as it is off the press public meetings will be called in various parts of the city to consider the effects of the ordinance. After the citizens have expressed their views the zoning law will be presented to the City Council for the most rapid action possible.

Under the terms of the proposed ordinance a limit of 200 feet is placed on the height of buildings. The city is divided into four classifications—residence districts, commercial, industrial and unrestricted.

Detroit has never had a zoning ordinance, strictly speaking. Three years ago the common council did pass a measure directed at the removal of certain shack-like structures that had sprung up during the city's too rapid growth, but the State Supreme Court held it to be discriminatory, and it failed of its purpose. It was then that the city plan com-

mission went before the State Legislature and obtained an enabling act, upon which law the coming ordinance is based.

Such unsightly intrusions as exist at present—garages, foundries, and other so-called "objectionable" features in residence sections and little hut-like stores or stands along prominent downtown thoroughfares as Jefferson and Woodward Avenues—will have to be allowed to remain, as the ordinance is not retroactive. "The main thing," says T. Glenn Phillips, of the city plan commission, "is to prevent recurrence of present conditions as the city continues its growth."

### Oklahoma City Proposes Elaborate Zoning Program

OKLAHOMA CITY, May 1 (Special Correspondence).—A zoning ordinance for Oklahoma City through which the residence district will be protected and the business interests grouped together is being drawn by Fred E. Suits, attorney for the city planning commission under the direction of the commission and George Kessler, city planning expert of St. Louis.

The zoning plan is a part of an extensive program which is being carried on by a board of city planning. Removal of railroad tracks and the erection of a \$5,000,000 union station are among the proposals. The discontinuance of Santa Fe & Rock Island tracks which cramp the city force and traffic from the business to the residence section into a funnel composed of four streets is especially sought. To this plan the railroads are offering stubborn opposition.

Other features of the plan are the beautification of the State Capitol grounds and a parking and river straightening system along the course of the North Canadian river through the city. The planning commission proposes to join forces with state officials to construct a four-block boulevard with an elaborate parking in the center as a fitting approach to the State Capitol building.

### Court Blocks Dallas Plan

DALLAS, Texas, May 1 (Special Correspondence).—Vigorous efforts made here to adopt a zoning law give proof of demand for a modern zoning plan but they have so far been blocked by court action.

An ordinance based on features of laws passed by other cities of the country was drawn several months ago by a committee working under the direction of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce and George E. Kessler, city plan expert of St. Louis, Mo. Before this ordinance was put into effect, however, the State Supreme Court handed down a ruling making it practically useless for the city to adopt the measure.

The city commission immediately framed a new ordinance leaving it largely in the power of the city commission to decide on the granting of building permits and giving neighboring property owners the right to demand a hearing before a permit is granted. To further insure justice, a board of appeals of five members was named with full authority to overrule decisions of the city commission on issuance of building permits. After the new plan has been working for several weeks and a large number of permits had been both granted and refused, a protestant took his case to court and was granted an injunction against the city.

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## SYSTEM TO SOLVE RAILWAY TANGLES

Federal and State Regulatory  
Bodies Agree to Co-Operate  
to Settle Rate Disputes

WASHINGTON, May 4.—In association with representatives of all the state railways and utilities commissions, the Interstate Commerce Commission, it was announced yesterday, has agreed on a plan for co-operation of Federal and State regulatory bodies in consideration of transportation difficulties.

Details were made public in a statement issued by the joint committee of the National Association of Railway & Utilities Commissioners, headed by W. L. Jackson, chairman, of Minnesota, and by the commission headed by Charles C. McChord, the chairman. The ends sought will be reached chiefly by a system of joint hearings and conferences involving both the federal commission and the commission of a particular state when complaints involving matters of common interest are brought forward.

"The federal and state commissions were alike created in the public interest," the statement said, after mentioning complete co-operation which have arisen over conflict in jurisdiction, "and have a common purpose, namely, the maintenance of a transportation system which will best meet the public interest. . . . The prime essential to such co-operation is realization of the nature and difficulties of the common problem."

### Limitations Recognized

"The state commissions realize the railroads form a national transportation system which is not split into parts by state lines. The Interstate Commission realized there is danger of over-centralization of authority and that state commissions are often better informed than itself with regard to local conditions and local needs."

Although suggesting that "time and experience may be required" for developing complete co-operation the joint committee proposed that where "petitions are filed alleging that interstate rates unjustly discriminate against interstate commerce," the state commission concerned and the federal body should arrange a conference. Later, where practicable, the complaints, or petitions, it said, should be brought to a joint hearing, and the two bodies should confer in decision.

Controversy over interstate rates, where of interest to a state commission, should be similarly treated, it was added, and the conferences extended to include groups of state commissions concerned, if necessary. The report concluded, however, that in cases brought by a state commission itself, its members "would not expect or desire to participate in a decision."

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## CANADA'S WORLD POLICY IS PRAISED

Noted British Professor Says  
Problem in Europe Is One  
of Distrust

WINNIPEG, Man., May 4 (Special).—Prof. A. R. Zimmern, a noted writer on imperial affairs, made an interesting address before the Winnipeg Canadian Club recently in which he dealt comprehensively with the economic situation in Europe and also with Canadian imperial policies.

"Canada since the armistice," he said, "has taken the initiative in two policies, one in the East, the other in the West. On the West, she has stood out against a renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, and partly, no doubt, on account of her stand there was initiated the Washington Conference."

"On the East, Canada has taken the initiative in looking with disfavor upon Article X of the League of Nations, which created the obligation of all nations to run to the assistance of all other nations."

"I think Canada has been right in both respects. I think this idea that you can put all the world under one heading is not, perhaps, ridiculous, but premature. The Washington Conference was a success, first because it took the world by the hand and studied it; second, because it made the problem of disarmament a problem of providing adequate security."

"You in this continent of North America conduct yourselves, though under two flags, on a single principle, that of democratic self-government. Europe has never had that unity. When the democratic nations had to arm themselves against certain autocratic powers, they had themselves to take into alliance an autocratic power—Russia."

"What then, is the obstacle to the recuperation of Europe? Simply that mutual confidence, which is the basis of co-operation, does not exist between the peoples of Europe."

"Our economic difficulty, of which you hear so much, is not the real difficulty. The real difficulty is moral. If you try to hasten economic rapprochements without heeding these deeper movements you are really retarding rather than hastening the process."

## BARON WRANGEL TO LIVE IN BULGARIA

GENOA, May 4.—M. Stamboulsky, the Prime Minister of Bulgaria, stated today that Baron Wrangel, the anti-Bolshevik leader, had asked permission to sojourn in Bulgaria, which had been granted on condition that he remain there as a private individual and not as commander of his army, the majority of which took refuge in Bulgaria after their defeat last year at the hands of Soviet troops.

The stipulation also was made, M. Stamboulsky said, that General Wrangel should not represent himself as head of the anti-Soviet Russian Government.

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INDIANA PRIMARIES  
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(Continued from Page 1)

political significance. The real fact would seem to be a combination of both.

There is a condition of unrest throughout the country and such conditions always are unfortunate for officeholders. Probably without much reason, the masses of the people are ever inclined to hold those in power responsible for disagreeable conditions, and when opportunity comes for displaying their displeasure at the polls they are prompt in displaying it.

It would appear probable that Mr. New has been made the subject of this feeling at the present time. He has been closely identified with the Harding Administration, and has been called upon to become a victim to the reversion of sentiment which always follows a failure to accomplish the things which people think every Administration should be able to accomplish.

The pinch, inevitable after so great a war as that through which we have recently passed, had begun to be felt during the national campaign of 1920. The Republican managers promised relief and the voters, forgetting past disappointments after such promises, accepted the assurance, at the face value. They have again been disappointed. There have been improvements in some directions, but they have not been broad enough to relieve the general situation in all sections. The agricultural element has had special cause for complaint. Indiana is an agricultural state. In this fact may be found an important reason for the change of front.

The failure to act upon the bonus to the World War veterans has doubtless had its effect notwithstanding both candidates refrained from taking a position on the subject. Taxes have remained high. The tariff, to which many look for relief, has not been acted upon; there is much lack of employment.

**Will Support Administration**

For all these conditions, probably unjustly, the administration is held blameless by many, and its adherents have to suffer for what are believed to be its sins of omission. True, Mr. Beveridge has not made an anti-administration campaign. On the contrary he has promised his support if elected. Mr. Voter, however, exercises his privilege of discrimination. He says things are not what they should be. A change cannot make them what they should be, but he seems to be personally bound to either candidate he takes the chances involved in throwing his support to the new man.

New man! The phrase was used to indicate the man out of office, for as is well known Mr. Beveridge is not new either in Indiana politics nor in national affairs. He is one of the most popular of campaigners and he has served two terms of six years each in the Senate, during which time he made an exceptional record for brilliant oratory, readiness in debate and fearlessness in course of action. He allied himself with the progressive wing of his party, but his leadership in that connection has been so recent that elaboration upon it would be useless. His engaging personal manners, his willing speech and his good fellowship have undoubtedly had much to do with his success. He has taken advantage of every opportunity to come into close touch with the people to whom he was appealing and there can be little doubt that this course has added to his voting list.

On the other hand Mr. New has remained largely in Washington, depending upon his record and the standing of his party to pull him through. This course would seem to have been against him. It also is asserted in certain quarters that he has lost much of his old-time popularity among his home people.

**Outcome Is Problematical**

Whatever the cause the Beveridge success is marked and whether it be Beveridge or a Democrat Indiana will be represented in the Senate after the 4th of next March by another than Mr. New.

As to the November result a great deal depends upon the course of events from this time forward. Popular legislation would aid Mr. Beveridge, but not so much as it would have helped Mr. New if it were the nominee. A great deal, too, will depend on the Democratic nominee, who is Samuel M. Ralston, former Governor of the State. The attitude of the New adherents also will have much to do with the outcome. In recent years Indiana has been considerably fairly sure Republican, but the time was when no one would undertake to foretell results at the polls. The New leaders, including Mr. New himself, have pledged loyalty, but what will the rank and file do? We shall have to wait to see.

Much disappointment is voiced here among Democrats that Thomas R. Marshall, one-time Vice-President, is not the Democratic candidate and some go so far as to criticize him for refusing to go after the nomination. They believe he would be a very strong antagonist of Mr. Beveridge. That conclusion may be due to personal preference, but Mr. Marshall's former successes among Indiana voters would seem to go far toward justifying the opinion. Mr. Ralston is little known here, but those who are familiar with his records, whether Democratic or Republican, admit his popularity and strength. He was elected Governor in 1912, when Messrs. Wilson and Marshall headed the national ticket successfully and served with credit throughout the term. His friends assert he will make such a race as not to give the Republican nominee a walkover.

It is needless to add that the progress of the campaign will be closely watched from the Washington point of view. Democratic success would have the effect of again making Indiana a pivotal state and would serve to add urgency to politics during the next two years.

## Senator Watson's Adherents

**Blamed for Defeat of Mr. New**

INDIANAPOLIS, May 4 (By The Associated Press).—With the defeat

for re-nomination of Senator Harry S. New conceded by the Senator himself, election officials today were trying to get a complete vote showing the exact margin of Albert S. Beveridge's victory in the Republican primary contest.

Mr. Beveridge's majority rose to 18,788 with belated county returns. For 1922 of the 3252 precincts in the state Mr. Beveridge had a total vote of 187,421, against 168,688 for Mr. New. Returns were complete for 82 of the 92 counties in Indiana.

In the wake of Mr. Beveridge's victory much gossip developed in Republican circles forecasting a re-alignment of forces within the party. The defeat of Senator New generally was regarded as favoring an increase of power in Republican politics for James E. Watson, Mr. New's mate in the Senate.

Some lieutenants in the new organization complained that the Watson forces knifed Senator New, asserting that the chief work of the Watson followers in the primary was directed to gain votes for their own state organization.

Followers of Senator Watson, however, denied these assertions, declaring they did all within their power for Senator New, and as an explanation for the New defeat, attributed it to discontent among farmers and workers.

Senator New failed to carry several cities by the big majorities that had been predicted for him during the campaign, and the unemployment situation was regarded by political observers as having hurt Mr. New, who asked renomination as an endorsement of the Harding Administration.

MEXICAN OIL TAX  
TANGLE SETTLED

Conference With American Interests to Produce Results

MEXICO CITY, May 4 (By The Associated Press).—The committee representing the five American oil companies concluded their 10-day discussions with Adolfo de la Huerta, Minister of the Treasury, yesterday.

Results satisfactory to both parties have been reached in taxation matters, and the committee is expected to reach a statement of agreement to the Associated Press by Walter O. Teagle, president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, speaking for the committee.

Mr. Teagle declined to comment on the efforts made to form a great pooling company for the exploitation of Mexican petroleum properties, but a statement is given rumors that a snag was struck several days ago in this project by the final paragraph of the formal statement issued this evening.

"Views on the future development of the petroleum resources of the Republic have been exchanged, and a large conference is hoped that a satisfactory understanding may be reached."

As far as could be gathered here tonight, the present agreement of the oil men with the Mexican Government is virtually an extension of the understanding reached last fall, and the only adjustment either by another visit to Mexico City by the oil men or otherwise will be necessary, although not in the immediate future.

Asked for a general summary of the results obtained from the series of conferences, this member of the committee said a better understanding had been reached on the entire petroleum situation in Mexico and that the tax problem had been satisfactorily ironed out. Senor de la Huerta up to the present has withheld comment on the conferences.

LT.-COL. D. K. MAJOR  
WILL TAKE STAND

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Defense of Lieut.-Col. Duncan K. Major, former chief of staff of the Twenty-sixth Division, whose promotion to the rank of colonel is being opposed by National Guard officers previously attached to the New England division, began today before the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

Lieutenant-Colonel Major, now acting aide to Gen. John Pershing, was announced by his counsel, would take the stand in his own defense following testimony of officers who are expected to refute charges brought against the former chief of staff by National Guard officers of the New England division.

Witnesses summoned before the committee today included Maj.-Gen. H. E. Hale, who brought the twenty-sixth division back from France; Brig.-Gen. F. E. Banford, who succeeded Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards in command of the division; Lieut.-Col. H. R. Hossey, assistant chief of staff for intelligence, and Major J. A. Lyon, medical officer of the one hundred and fourth infantry.

VENEZUELA CONGRESS  
ELECTS GEN. GOMEZ

CARACAS, Venezuela, May 4.—Congress yesterday unanimously elected Gen. Juan Vicente Gomez as constitutional President of the Republic. His term will be seven years.

Senor Gomez was elected president of Venezuela on May 3, 1915, for the term running from 1915 to 1923. He never took office, but retained his post as commander-in-chief of the army. Therefore, Dr. V. Marquez Bustillos, Provisional President, who had been elected April 19, 1914, continued to act as head of the State.

Gomez was vice-president when Cipriano Castro was president, and succeeded to the Presidency on the retirement of Castro in 1909. In April of the following year he was elected President of the Republic and served four years. He was succeeded by Dr. Bustillos and became commander-in-chief of the army.

**TEMPLEARS AT NEW YORK**

NEW YORK, May 4.—Nearly 150 members of Boston Commandery, Knights Templar, who have been in attendance at the triennial convocation of the order at New Orleans, arrived today on the steamer Cristobal.

SHEPPARD-TOWNER  
BILL IS OPPOSED

Attorney-General's Opinion That Bill Is Unconstitutional May Halt Action

Advocacy of legislation by the Massachusetts General Court to adopt the Sheppard-Towner Act received a setback today when J. Weston Allen, Attorney-General, gave an opinion that the bill proposed for this purpose would be unconstitutional.

The validity of the Sheppard-Towner Act, Mr. Allen said, could be tested by going to the United States Supreme Court. The opinion was given in response to a request from the House and Senate of the General Court, and it is said it means that there is no probability of a revival of the demand for legislation in Massachusetts to adopt the act.

The Attorney-General's opinion follows, in part:

"Any state desiring to receive the benefits of the act is required by its agency to submit to the children's bureau detailed plans for carrying out the provisions of the act within such state, such plans to be subject to the approval of the board."

"Thus, in effect, a system is created by which appropriations are to be made by the Federal Government, and the states which accept the provisions of the act, plans are to be submitted to the board, the nature of which appears to be wholly undetermined, except that they must have some relation to the 'welfare and hygiene of maternity and infancy,' and are subject to certain restrictions stated in the act."

**Surpasses Federal Right**

"The powers given to the Federal Government are only those which are necessary for the existence and effective maintenance of the nation. There is no power in the Federal Government to regulate the internal affairs of the State (excepting that given by the eighteenth amendment)."

"The police power is a necessary part of the sovereign powers of the states, and was reserved to them by the Tenth Amendment. Each state has the right and duty to provide for the general welfare of its people, and in those respects the authority of the State is complete, unqualified and exclusive."

"The present act vests in the federal government certain powers relating to maternity and infancy. These matters manifestly fall within the scope of the police power. Most of the expenses will be borne by a small minority of the states, while a majority of the states will receive a corresponding benefit for which they do not pay."

"The question which I have to determine does not depend for its answer upon a solution of the controversy concerning the limits of the power of Congress to appropriate money. In fact, the Sheppard-Towner Act makes no appropriation of money. It merely purports to authorize some to be appropriated, thereby announcing, it seems, an intention to appropriate at some future time. It does, however, establish a system by which states desiring to secure the benefits of promised appropriations are required to submit plans for carrying out the provisions of the act to designated federal authorities for their approval, to make appropriations to match federal appropriations, and to co-operate with the federal authorities in the administration of the act, subject to the supervision of those authorities, who, if they determine that either federal or state funds have not been properly expended, may withhold the federal appropriation."

"This, in my judgment, is not an appropriation bill, but an attempted exercise of power over the subject of maternity and infancy, and thus an incursion into the field of the local police power, reserved to the states by the Tenth Amendment."

"The objections to the act go further, in that the proposed appropriation is not general in their application but are confined to those states which accept the act."

"I am therefore constrained to say that I am of the opinion that the act referred to is not within the constitutional powers of the federal government."

EPISCOPALIANS BAR  
WOMEN AS DELEGATES

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.—Women were denied admission as delegates to conventions of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Pennsylvania by action of the annual convention of the church yesterday. One vote prevented passage of the resolution designed to amend the constitution to admit women delegates. Last year the convention favored the admission of women, while clerical delegates favored them to sit at the 1923 sessions.

On a rising vote on the proposed amendment, lay delegates voted 48 for and 48 against the admission of women, while clerical delegates favored their admission 52 to 56. The rules governing voting in the convention make the favorable vote of both lay and clerical delegates necessary for passage.

On a final vote after the tie in the ranks of the lay delegates, the result was 49 to 44, while among the clerical delegates was unchanged.

CONVENTION TO ASK  
GAS CONSERVATION

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 4 (By The Associated Press).—Conservation of gas will be the keynote of discussions at the 17th annual convention of the National Gas Association of America, scheduled to be held here May 15-18, according to the announcement of Leslie B. Denning of Pittsburgh, Pa., president of the organization. Delegates are expected from all parts of the country, including the middle western states, the productive fields of Texas, Wyoming,

Louisiana, Oklahoma, Kansas, as far west as California, and from eastern fields.

Several prominent men in the gas industry are on the program for discussion of such subjects as "Standardization," "The Indeterminate Franchise," "Conservation," "What the Natural Gas Companies Are Doing to Help the Consumer Get the Greatest Value From His Natural Gas Service," and various phases of gas production and distribution.

Open forum discussions in charge of a chairman for each subject will be held on the following topics: Production, transmission, distribution and public relations.

The convention activities are designed for all classes of gas workers, and many employees of the gas companies, as well as company officials are expected to attend, Mr. Denning announced.

SENATORS CALLED  
"PAWNS IN GAME"

Mr. Daugherty Says Instigators of Attacks Are Hiding

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 4.—That T. H. Caraway (D.), Senator from Arkansas, and other members of Congress who have recently been carrying on a campaign of criticism against the Department of Justice and the Attorney-General "are pawns in a game while the real moving powers are persons who have not yet shown their heads or their hands," is the answer of Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, to the continued attacks made against him on the floor of the Senate.

In giving out a statement today, he reiterated his assertion that he never would "discuss politics," and that he was simply undertaking to defend the Administration and the Department of Justice from unfounded criticism. The statement was in part as follows:

"The Morse case of years ago was fully discussed in the newspapers when I was a candidate for United States Senator in Ohio. At that time President Taft and Mr. Wickham wrote signed letters which immediately stopped discussion of the subject and conclusively answered all charges that were made or that ever could be made for any purpose whatsoever. These two letters are in my files and if there is occasion for it I shall send for them and they will be republished. The real people behind this movement, aside from the partisans interested, have not yet shown their hands or their heads."

In due time it will be revealed, he said, that the Department of Justice naturally will not be popular with persons who are being brought and will be brought to justice in due course. No activities of the Department of Justice will be inspired or conducted to help any political party. We are not much interested in the Morse case of years ago; it is a thing of the past and was entirely cleared up. What we are interested in now is the re-morse case and others. When the facts are fully known we would not expect even the persons now being used for purposes which they do not suspect to ever refer to the matter again."

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FOR BOSTON FIRM

\$1,000,000 Factory to Be Built in Huntsville, Ala.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., May 4 (Special).—A new cotton mill, to cost approximately \$1,000,000, will be erected at Huntsville by the Merrimack Manufacturing Company of Boston, according to an announcement made recently by J. J. Bradley, agent for the company in this city.

Ward Thorne, treasurer of the company, and J. C. Wadsworth of Lowell, Mass., general agent, were in Huntsville Saturday, April 29, looking over the two mills located here and the acreage purchased some time ago by the Merrimack company. Full details of the company's plans are not yet available, but announcement that the new mill would be built has had a beneficial effect upon business.

This new mill will be the third of the eight which formed originally the plans of the Merrimack company for their holdings at Huntsville and Italy, and that resumption of building activities means a continuation of the original plans.

CANADIAN MINISTER  
TO WASHINGTON NOW  
UNDER CONSIDERATION

OTTAWA, May 4.—W. L. Mackenzie King, Minister, announced yesterday that the Dominion Government was considering the appointment of a Canadian Minister to Washington.

His announcement was made in reply to E. M. Macdonald, Liberal member of the House of Commons for Pictou, N. S., who declared that there should be devised a more direct method of handling diplomatic questions rising between Canada and the United States than the present one of going through the British Embassy at Washington.

"NEW PARTY" OPENS  
KANSAS CONVENTION

TOPEKA, Kans., May 4.—A "New Party" convention opened here today with the announcement by P. J. Paulsen of Concordia, chairman, that while the party is "fundamentally one of farmers," co-operation of mine and railroad labor is especially desired.

He attacked banking interests, taxation, and the methods of politicians and said that the "New Party" could be compared to "causes championed by Patrick Henry, John Brown and Theodore Roosevelt."

Included in the announced draft of a platform is a plank against the Kansas Industrial Court.



## Another Side of the Palestine Question

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

My attention has just been called to a letter that appeared in your edition of April 30, entitled "What Is Going on in Palestine?" and signed by Albert T. Clay, professor at Yale University, New Haven.

Under ordinary circumstances, I should have allowed the letter to remain unchallenged because it is part and parcel of a studied propaganda that is now being made throughout our country. But your paper is of such high standing and enjoys such a reputation for fairness that I feel constrained to send you the following comments on this letter, knowing that you will give them the space they need even in your crowded columns.

Professor Clay takes advantage of the statement made by Lord Northcliffe to the effect that a definite injustice is being done to the inhabitants of Palestine by the carrying out of the promise contained in the Balfour declaration. Lord Northcliffe spent only a few days in Palestine and could know absolutely nothing about actual conditions there. Professor Clay has been for a longer time in the country, as one of the trustees of the Fund for Biblical and Oriental Archaeological Research which maintains a school at Jerusalem and hopes to establish one at Baghdad; but the animus that seems to inspire him is very clearly shown from the fact that when he returned to England from that country, he could find no newspaper in which to express his outraged feelings. Save The Morning Post, a paper whose policy is avowedly anti-Semitic as well as anti-Zionistic.

**Some Definite Home Needed**

Professor Clay, in the kindness of his heart, is willing to allow Jewish communities to develop in Palestine and to permit a great Jewish University to be established in that land. We are thankful for such favors. They, however, do not reach down to the root of the question at issue, and Professor Clay knows this very well.

The Jews need, just as do the Armenian Christians, some definite home, which they will feel to be their own, and which will give them their proper place among the peoples of the globe. In order to minimize whatsoever claim the Jews may have upon Palestine, Professor Clay is at pains to turn and to twist history. He has already done this in his attempt to magnify the Amorites of the Old Testament. He says that the Jews held the land of Palestine for less than 500 years—a statement which very few of his colleagues in theological seminaries or in the Semitic departments of our universities will endorse. It is true that Jewish power was driven out of the country by the Romans and was kept out of it by the Christians.

Professor Clay, however, forgets that the Jews have continued to live in Palestine from the very earliest days down to the present, with the exception, perhaps, only of the crusading times, when they were driven out, not by Muhammadans or Arabs, but by the fighting warriors of his own faith. He seems to forget the large literature that the Jews developed in Palestine and during Christian times. He forgets the Massora, he forgets the Talmud, he forgets the poetical literature that saw the light of day in that part of the world. And even during the time of Turkish oppression, in the time of the colonies of Jews have been able to maintain themselves in northern Palestine, whilst in the southern part of the country, during the last 50 years, working colonies of agriculturists have made their homes there, and have commenced to bring back some of the fertility that originally was the possession of the land, "flowing with milk and honey."

During all this time the relation of the Jews to the Muhammadans was of the very best, and until Europe came in to trouble the country that relationship remained intact. As one who has taught Arabic and Muhammadan literature for a period extending over 35 years, and as one who has always kept up the best of relations with his Muhammadan friends in Egypt and in Palestine, I can state with certainty that the idea which Professor Clay seems to wish to convey is entirely a false one. He suggests that the Jews are going into Palestine in order to make holocausts of the Muhammadan population and that the poor Palestinians then will be ground under foot as they were by their former Turkish masters. Such an idea is about as far from the truth as anything could well be; and never have given their sanction to the plans of the Zionists had any such possibility loomed up even in the far distance.

## America's Relation to Problem

In the matter of statehood, certainly the Arabs have been well treated. There is the budding state under Hussein in Arabia, there is a second Arab state coming into being in Mesopotamia under the leadership of Husseini son, Faisal, and a third state is to be formed in the near future on the other side of the Jordan under a second son of Hussein, Abdullah. Of course, in order to prove his case, Professor Clay asserts that the population in Palestine is not Arabic, but is Palestinian, and is made up of Canaanite, Amorite and other elements, not to speak of Jewish, Greek and Roman elements. The fact remains, however, that the overwhelming part of the population in Palestine is of Arab-Semitic origin, and I am quite certain that it is proud of its origin, as it has every right to be.

I am, and have been, of the opinion that America should take a strong hand in any endeavor to settle the various problems that now are before

BUCKET SHOP CASE  
WILL BE PRESSED

Cotton Exchange Official's Trial Set for Middle of May

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 4.—Trial of the indicted American Cotton Exchange official for "bucketing" will begin about May 15, it is announced here. It is expected that this will be the first important action resulting from the recent disclosures in the financial district to come before Justice Marcus of the Supreme Court. George Gordon Battle, attorney for the indicted cotton board, has been urging speedy disposition and Joseph H. Banton, district attorney, has consented that this policy has been unsuccessful. We Zionists propose to try the other policy, that of concentration, and we look to America, which has always upheld the cause of those who are weak, to give us the moral assistance of which we stand so much in need. The Jewish home land that is to be built in Palestine is not to be built for the purpose of amassing riches or of gaining power. Such riches and such power we are willing to leave to the Jews in the dispersion. What we are in search of is a haven for those who have been driven from pillar to post and for a "chance" for the Jews, as a whole, to do something toward the bettering of our human kind.

Faithfully yours,  
RICHARD GOTTHEIL,  
Columbia University, N. Y.  
May 3.

## Production and Distribution

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Your helpful editorial of April 29, 1922, on "Production and Distribution" should appeal to producers and consumers alike; likewise to employers and employees, managers and workers for wages. You say, in the concluding paragraph:

"There is need for practicable methods for increasing the domestic purchasing capacity, so that a greater output will be accompanied by advance in standards of living that will demand more goods for their satisfaction. The attention of efficiency engineers and heads of great manufacturing concerns has been chiefly concentrated on the problem of increasing production or selling the product to the distributor. It is time for the development of what may be termed 'consumption engineers,' who will show the manufacturer and merchant something better than selling campaigns; the way to provide for an increase of purchasing power coincident with more efficient production and distribution."

You are possibly acquainted with the works of Maj. C. H. Douglas, M. E. (British), on this question. They are "Credit-Power and Democracy" and "Economic Democracy," published by Cecil Palmer, London. Maj. Douglas is an engineer, with a good record in British aircraft production during the war, and he has been engaged on railway engineering work on this continent. At the same time, he has studied the question of increasing the domestic purchasing capacity, so that the people, as consumers, can enjoy more fully the abundance of supply that is constantly available.

Roger W. Babson said in a report, Feb. 22, 1921:

"I have just been on a trip throughout the big producing states of America. Everywhere there are signs of apparent overproduction in the great fundamental requisites of industry. The western farms and elevators are full of wheat and corn; the refrigerating plants are loaded with beef, pork and other provisions; the mills are stocked with lumber, iron ore, etc., while the warehouses are running over with wool, cotton, sugar and rice. Never in modern history has there been so much need for goods and never before have we had such a surplus on hand."

Mr. Babson expressed the opinion that "it is because the men of all nations have forgotten the Ten Commandments that trade is at a standstill and unemployment is on the increase while the world is in greater need for goods than ever before. Without blaming any particular class in the community and without injustice to any legitimate interest, the problem of providing for an increase of purchasing power coincident with more efficient production and distribution can be solved. I am very glad to see The Christian Science Monitor directing attention to it."

CHARLES A. BOWMAN,  
Ottawa, Canada, May 2, 1922.

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# Real China Little Disturbed by Clash of Arms Resounding Near Northern Capital



By STANLEY HIGH

THE clash between two Chinese armies near the city of Peking is assuming the proportions of a real battle and much more than the overthrow of an already impotent government may be the issue of the struggle. Internal dissension has kept the political life of China in a state of turmoil much of the time since the overthrow of the Manchus in 1911. But at no time since the establishment of the republic has this discord resulted in actual military conflict of the extent of that which now is being waged a few miles beyond the walls of the capital. There have been bitter feuds without number among the nation's politicians during the past 11 years. But these animosities, although they have made governmental reconstruction practically impossible, have, for the most part, found outlet through the political machinations of the contending factions. Whatever troops were at the disposal of these parties have been kept generally at a safe distance and utilized chiefly as the basis for threatening protocols.

At the present time, however, the two war lords, Gen. Chang Tso-lin and Wu Pei-fu appear determined to settle their difficulties once and for all by force of arms. The exact number of troops engaged is unknown, although it is estimated that each general has under his command, in the battle area, approximately 50,000 men. This number is being increased as rapidly as re-enforcements can be brought up and it is probable that before the struggle is concluded upwards of 200,000 soldiers will have been engaged.

## Both Claim Same Purpose

In the armies of the various generals and military governors of China there are probably between 1,000,000 and 1,500,000 men under arms. Most of the troops are stationed in sections of the country geographically remote from the center of fighting in North China. Regardless of declarations of allegiance to one side or the other by the commanders of these troops, little actual support can be expected from any forces other than those directly under the command of the two opposing generals. The telegrams from the governors of several of the central and west China provinces pledging support to Gen. Wu Pei-fu will have as little influence in determining the result of the present battle as the announcement of Sun Yat-sen that he would "immediately move to the support of General Chang." In the event that the struggle is prolonged this support may be an important factor, but at present it is hardly to be considered except as it may serve to indicate the attitude of certain sections of the Chinese toward the contending parties.

It is difficult, on the basis of the news dispatches to find either reason or excuse for the conflict. Generals Chang and Wu, in repeated statements, have made it clear that both are setting about it to accomplish identical the same ends for China. In a general proclamation to the Chinese people Gen. Chang Tso-lin has asserted that Wu Pei-fu is ambitious to become a Chinese Napoleon and that his purpose, in fighting him, was to remove a menace to the peaceful development of China. Having accomplished that, Chang declares his willingness to retire and use the full weight of his influence in abolishing the Chinese system of military dictatorship. Likewise General Wu in a recent address before the Student's Union in Shanghai declared that China's greatest need was a thorough house-cleaning, the first step in the accomplishment of which would be the destruction of the power of the military party.

## Irreconcilable Viewpoints

Fundamentally, however, Chang Tso-lin and Wu Pei-fu represent points of view which are irreconcilable. It is true that Chang and Wu co-operated in the organization of a liberal party known as the Chi-li, the purpose of which was the overthrow of the Pro-Japanese Anfu party. Both were instrumental in driving the Anfu from Peking in 1920, a victory which left Wu Pei-fu in actual command in Peking and gave to General Chang the right of way in the management of affairs in Manchuria. Since that time, Chang, evidently somewhat inflated as a result of his success in administering the affairs of Manchuria, has become impressed with the necessity of changing the governmental machinery in Peking, evidently hoping to substitute his own organization in its place. Among other things he has insisted that Premier Liang Shi Yi, who has been accused of endeavoring to re-establish the Anfu party and who was driven out of Peking through the influence of General Wu, be retained in office.

General Chang rose from the ranks of banditry. During the Russo-Japanese war he fought with the Japanese Army. Since the establishment of his dictatorship over the three provinces of Manchuria, he has been the representative of China in discussions with Japan over the Japanese possessions in Manchuria—the South Manchurian Railway, Port Arthur and Dairen. He is reported to have made an immense fortune while in office.

## We for Civil Control

General Wu, on the other hand, has believed that the present Government,

if properly supported, might be able to rescue the nation from many of its present difficulties. As against General Chang, who is ultra-militaristic, General Wu has represented the liberal Chi-li Party which favors civil rather than military control of governmental affairs. Undoubtedly the best element among the Chinese, especially the student and merchant classes, favor General Wu's program. The fact that the provinces of Szechuan, Hunan, Shensi, Kiangsi, Anhui, Kuangsi, Kwantung, Yunnan and Kweichow have circularized the Government, urging the people to support General Wu, is rather significant evidence of the trend of sentiment among those of the Chinese who are concerned with political events.

Undoubtedly, the facts of the present situation in China will be cited as an indication of the inability of the Chinese to maintain a stable, republican Government. But it is well for those who would pass too hasty condemnation upon the Chinese Republic to bear in mind that no problem of governmental reformation has ever been undertaken in the history of the world which equals, in magnitude, the effort of the Chinese to establish a republic. Other revolutions have been followed by chaos quite as widespread and lasting as that which has reigned in China, but no other revolution equalled the Chinese in the area and numbers of people affected or surpassed it in the profundity of changes involved.

The governmental life of the Chinese dates from the age of Assyria's supremacy. Their civilization has been self-sufficient and, more than any other people in the world, they have been rooted in their ancient ideals of government which are, in many respects, fundamentally at variance with modern Republicanism. For the Chinese people suddenly to break with this past was a most difficult task. But to expect them, at the call of some modern magic, to bridge the five-century gap between the Middle Ages and the twentieth century and transfer, overnight, their Government, their civilization and themselves across it is expecting the impossible. Miracles of that sort do not occur in politics—especially in oriental politics.

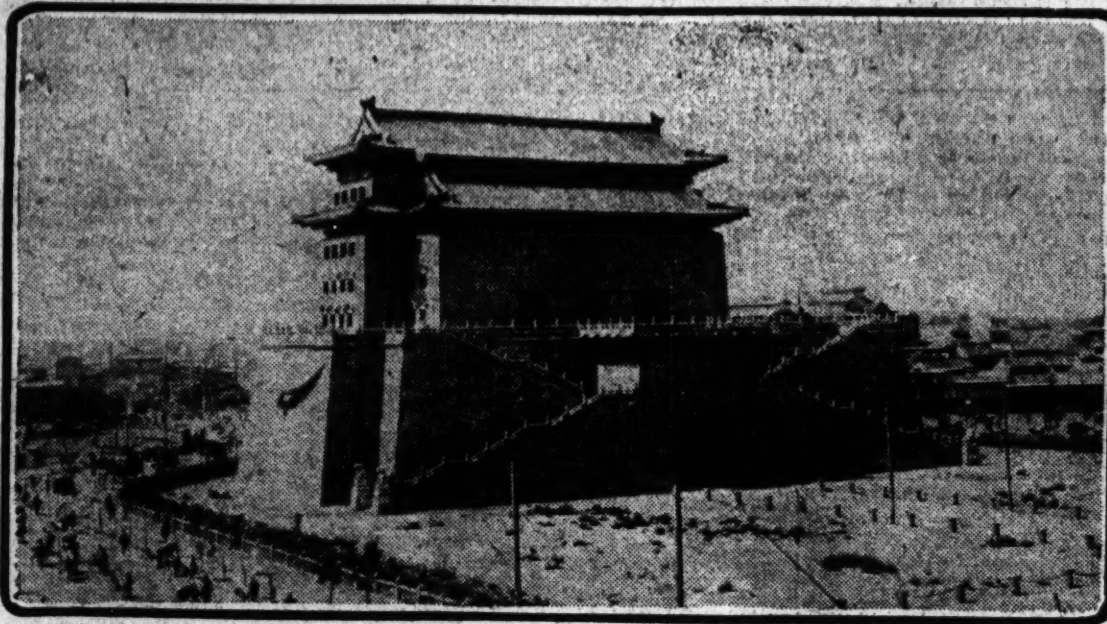
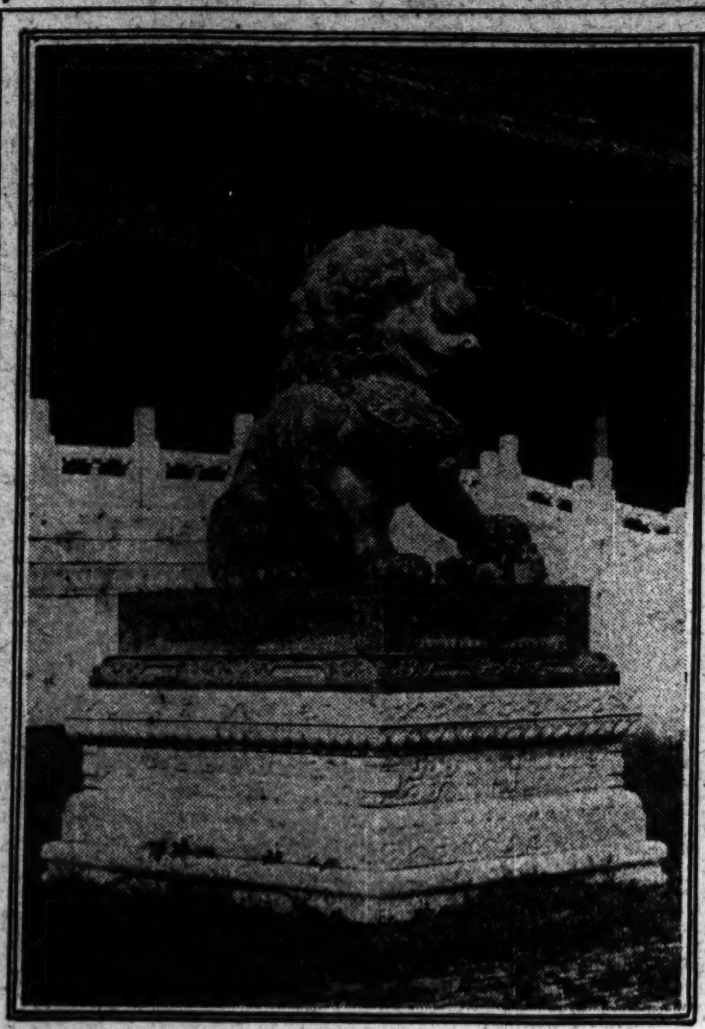
## Magnitude of Problem

The American Constitution, written between the years 1783 and 1789, sought to solve the governmental problems of but 2,500,000 of people, and 60 years later America was plunged into a Civil War beside which the struggles of China are trivial disturbances. China overthrew the monarchy in 1911, and sought to set up an established government for 420,000,000 people, probably 95 per cent of whom are uneducated. Her problem, from the standpoint of population alone, is something over 150 times as complex as that which faced the revolutionary fathers. Furthermore, the 250,000 men and women in the American colonies were fitted for self-government with a preparation infinitely above that of the average Chinese today. The present situation in China is serious enough, to be sure, but such a disturbed state of affairs following a revolution of such magnitude is not unparalleled in history, nor does it include the inability of the Chinese to govern themselves.

It is well to bear in mind, further, that the real China—the China of the 420,000,000—is but very little disturbed by the present conflict. From an economic point of view, China is probably the most stable nation in the world today. In 1920, in the face of political strife and disturbances, food shortage, earthquake, fall in the price of silver, and world business depression, the total value of the foreign trade of the country exceeded the total recorded for any previous year. Politics and government are problems of slight concern for the average Chinese. The huge city gates of the ordinary city of China, that open every morning at daybreak to the farmers from the countryside, the tradesmen of nearby villages, and the very occasional traveler, admit but few new ideas; and, generation after generation, they swing, clanking, into place again at sundown, on much the same walled world. Responsibility ends with the family or the clan, and, as the Chinese brooks no interference with the even order of his own narrow way, so, also, he refuses to have part in those institutions which interfere with the ordered way of others. Thus, while General Chang and General Wu fight it out before Peking, the daily life of China will go on as usual. China's place in the sun is not likely to be permanently fixed by the success of either of these men. And gradually there is a growing up, throughout the Nation, a national consciousness in the further development of which is to be found the only certain guarantee of the future stability of China's national life.

## ATTACHE'S LEAVE REGRETTED

COPENHAGEN, April 19 (Special Correspondence)—Much regret is expressed at the leaving of Norman Anderson, who for three years has acted as the United States commercial attaché at the Legation in Copenhagen. It was expected that he would go on when he left for Washington, a month ago. O. S. Payne, who has been here a couple of months as assistant trade commissioner, is also leaving this city.



Where Rival Chinese Forces Are Contending for Supremacy

Upper Left—Panoramic view of the entrance to Peking, showing in the left center the Chi'en Men Gate and at the right center the Union station, which is the terminus for the Peking-Shanghai, Peking-Mukden, and Peking-Hankow railroads.

Upper Right—The Peking-Shanghai Railroad, skirting the city wall of Peking.

Left Center—Bronze lion in the Presidential Palace in the Forbidden City—Peking.

Right Center—The Great Wall of China, at a point west of Shanhaikwan, a city which is threatened with bombardment by the Chinese squadron anchored off the coast.

Lower—The old entrance to the city of Peking, located just within the city wall in the international settlement.

## JAPANESE LABOR LOOKS TO HAWAII

Seek to Return, After Conference Dissipates War Clouds

HONOLULU, Hawaii, April 10 (Special Correspondence)—Thirty-five Japanese, former plantation laborers here and at present residents of Japan, want to return to Hawaii, now that the war clouds in the Pacific have been dissipated by the Washington Conference.

Efforts have been made and are being made by a number of prominent local Japanese to find a way to approach the United States Government to obtain assent to Japanese laborers' return.

The Japanese Government, it is understood, has made known that it would interpose no objections to the return of the former plantation laborers, provided the United States Government gave its assent, but let it be known that the initiative would have to come from Washington.

Therefore local Japanese are trying to find a medium through which the request may be broached to Washington by Americans. It is understood that at least one prominent local American attorney has been approached and asked to go to Washington. The attorney, it is said, refused on the ground that it would be an act of discourtesy, until congressional action is taken upon the resolution to relieve the existing labor shortage in the islands. The former plantation laborers now in Japan are all eager to return to the islands, it is understood. There has been a decided change in the attitude of Japanese, both in Japan and Hawaii, toward the United States since the Washington Conference on Limitation of Armament which resulted in the Four-Power Treaty.

They have come to the conclusion, it is said, that peace in the Pacific is assured. Prior to the Washington Conference many Japanese were apprehensive of war.

To this feeling some attribute the labor difficulties in Hawaii and the "silent strike" on the plantations which succeeded the open strike of 1920. Last year this situation was particularly noticeable, resulting in a disposition of the Japanese plantation hands to work no more than was absolutely necessary. In the last two months there has been a decided change for the better, plantation managers report.

## LABOR CONTROVERSY IN DENMARK GROWS WORSE AND SPREADS

COPENHAGEN, April 3 (Special Correspondence)—The serious Labor conflicts in Denmark are constantly spreading, and, although new developments might lead to a speedy settlement, prospects are anything but encouraging. Danish Labor has for years boasted it was the best organized in the world, but its leaders seem, for the time being, unable to keep the rank and file in hand. A very extensive lockout has brought a threat from the unskilled Labor organization to call a widespread sympathetic strike, to commence the morning of April 6.

While the Radical Government, which was supported by the Socialists, was in control, Danish Labor ran things its own way, but when this Government fell, a couple of years ago, employers took heart again and began to change things back again in the ensuing Labor conflicts.

On this occasion, employers have shown an earnest desire to meet the men, but the latter appear adamant on one or two matters. The Employ-

ers Union, at the last attempt at a settlement—and several solutions have been essayed—went as far as it possibly could, it insisted, but the men persisted in their refusal to accept a proposed 15 per cent wage reduction, and would agree only to a reduction of 10 per cent.

In addition, they made other demands, the brickyard hands, for instance, asking that the reduction in their wages should not exceed 4 or 5 per cent, while the harbor hands claimed that when overtime work was required, in order to save demurrage, the men should receive half of what this was saved.



Into the Midnight Sun—under the glittering walls of Taku Glacier to the strange totem village of the mystic Chil-koet, who depicts in wood, silver or bronze, an age-old civilization.

## NEW CHINA PROCESS WORK OF LEBANESE

BEIRUT, Syria, March 24 (Special Correspondence)—President and Mme. Millerand recently visited the national pottery factory at Sèvres where they witnessed a demonstration of a new process, which has been tried three times, for producing China of exceptional whiteness. This new process it is considered will in the future largely revolutionize the pottery industry of France. The results it has produced hitherto have been brilliantly successful and the Lebanese may well regard it with pride as it is the discovery of one of their fellow countrymen, a chemist named Joseph Gemayel, a member of the Industrial Chemistry Society of France.

Mr. Gemayel, whose combustible liquids the technicians greatly appreciate for their precision, produce, simplicity and robustness, is not merely at the beginning of his success in the great scientific and industrial establishments of France. The use of these liquids is increasing in certain other countries, especially in the United States and Canada.

## WINNIPEG POSSESSES PAYING PUBLIC UTILITY

WINNIPEG, April 11 (Special Correspondence)—The success of the hydro-electric system owned by the City of Winnipeg is amply shown by the annual report which has just been made public. The assets of the system are placed at \$15,397,000. During 1921 the number of the system's customers increased by 2531. Comparison between the years 1915, when the plant began to operate, and 1921 shows that the total assets have grown from \$6,623,000 to \$15,397,000, total reserve from \$20,436 to \$3,458,000, gross earnings from \$545,000 to \$1,572,000, total expenses from \$629,000 to \$1,599,000, number of customers from 22,015 to 44,953, units generated from 38,704,000 to 126,124,000, and peak load from 14,080 horsepower to 46,000 horsepower.

## NORTHERN QUEBEC ATTRACTS SETTLERS

QUEBEC, April 19 (Special Correspondence)—That the sum of \$700,000 has been spent in the Abitibi region of northern Quebec during the past 12 months by the Provincial Government for encouragement of colonization and the development of that section of the Province was the announcement made by Ivanhoe Caron, colonization agent. "While there were only a few settlers 10 years ago in the Abitibi there are now over 15,000," he stated, "and prospects for the season are very good. Two years ago 5500 settlers left to go to that section of the Province, out of whom over 2000 settled there immediately, the others returning here first and then after some time going back to the tempting country."

"My impression is that the year will be a good one for colonization in all centers, due to reduction in freight rates and the picking up in the lumber business, the reports of which are becoming better every day. The regions which attract the settlers most are the Abitibi and the Metapedia."

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## THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Bernard and Carr in a New  
Potash and Perlmutter Comedy

Special from Monitor Bureau  
Selwyn Theater, New York—Beginning on the evening of May 1, the Selwyns presented Bernard and Carr in "Partners Again," a comedy of the automobile industry, in three acts, by Montague Glass and Jules Robert Goodman; staged by Bertram Harrison; scenery designed by Clifford Fember.

The cast:  
Marka Pastnak.....Lee Kohler  
Maurice Perlmutter.....Alexander Carr  
Abe Potash.....Barney Bernard  
Leon Hammett.....Cameron Clemens  
Mrs. Sammett.....Mabel Carruthers  
Dan Davis.....Louis Kimball  
Mozart Rabiner.....James F. Ayres  
Officer Miller.....Jack C. Grey  
Rosa Potash.....Jennie Moscovitz  
Tilly.....Helen Reimer  
Hattie.....Adelle Roland  
Gibbs.....Frank Alworth  
Schenckmann.....Edwin Morand  
Nendy.....James F. Ayres  
Smith.....John F. Morrissey  
Feldman.....Max Walsman  
U. S. Commissioner.....John T. Dwyer

NEW YORK, May 3.—Potash and Perlmutter are back in town and are stopping at that playhouse for an indefinite run. The months go by so rapidly that it will not seem long until the newspapers may begin announcing the three, four and five hundredth performances of "Partners Again." For, be it known, this play is a hit; and it deserves to be.

There will be a difference of opinion, of course, as to whether it is the best play yet written around Montague Glass' lovable creations, Abe and Mawruss. The three other plays were extremely popular, and each had its particular group of supporters, when the question as to its being the best arose. It would be difficult, indeed, for the two authors to do a piece of work that would overtop the other three, and yet the majority in the audience on the opening night voiced the opinion that Messrs. Glass and Goodman had accomplished just that feat and had written better than their best.

Abe and Mawruss are now in the automobile business—have been for three months—first as agents, then as manufacturers. In both cases they fall into the hands of sharpers. As agents in the first act, they are selling a car that is so bad that it has to be "thrown into second speed to get it over a manhole." They have been led into the agency of the "Schemken Six" car through the enthusiasm of Mawruss and the innocence and ignorance, regarding automobiles, of Abe. Everything is going wrong. All is turmoil. The "Schemken Six" is not the only thing that is going wrong in the first. The bookkeeping is wrong, and the foreman of their repair department, who has been hired by Abe, was formerly a pickpocket and an inmate of the Elmira Reformatory.

When things are at the breaking point Abe's niece, Hattie, applies for and obtains the position of stenographer and bookkeeper. The former pickpocket-foreman, who has invented a gasoline combination fuel for automobiles, meets Hattie in the salesroom. He makes a bad start with their acquaintance, but later proves himself to be of the right metal in one of the best-written and perfectly acted scenes New York has witnessed in a long time, the young foreman in manly fashion tells Hattie of his former life. He also tells her of the mistakes and waste of money in the repair department of her uncle's firm. She is aware of the blunders in the bookkeeping department and between them they undertake to straighten things out. Their mutual interest brings them often together.

In act two, Mawruss and Abe discover that Dan has been calling on Hattie every evening, and Abe is delegated by Mawruss to "fix" Dan. The scene between Abe, Dan and Hattie that follows is thoroughly delightful. As the season progresses it will be talked of. Not only does Abe not discharge Dan, but he unintentionally brings about the immediate proposal and acceptance of the young sweethearts, and ends by giving his niece \$500 with which to buy her furniture.

The many complications into which the partners have blundered, eventually land them in the office of the government commissioner. Hattie and Dan have eloped to Buffalo. Abe has surrendered all hope. Manfully he is already on his way to Atlanta prison. At each new turn in his difficulties he reminds his wife, Rosie, of the things she shall put in his suitcase for him to take to Atlanta. The partners are saved from going to prison by the arrival of Hattie and Dan. Dan has been offered, in Buffalo, a large sum for his patent, and Abe's blunders have turned out to be friends in disguise.

Mawruss has scolded Abe from the moment of their first entrance in the first act. "To think that there are 125,000,000 of people in the United States, and then I had to pick you as a partner!" At the finish of the last act we hear, through the laughter and applause of the audience, the partners, who are devoted to each other, quarreling at top speed.

The acting of the play is, with a few exceptions, excellently done. Mr. Bernard and Mr. Carr seem to be molded into their characters. What a foil each is to the other! What sincerity! What artistic character acting they do!

Miss Adelle Roland and Louis Kimball played the parts of Hattie and Dan with a gentle simplicity that won the audience completely. Frank Morand is ideal as the villain, Schenckmann, as are also Miss Jennie Moscovitz as Rosie and Helen Reimer as Tilly. The smaller parts are all in good hands. The success of "Partners Again" rests, however, on the shoulders of Barney Bernard and Alexander Carr. They caused the

audience to laugh hilariously for two hours over Messrs. Glass and Goodman's play.  
F. L. S.

The Jane Teller Collection of  
American Antiques

NEW YORK, May 3 (Special Correspondence)—An exhibition of antique Americana, now at the Anderson Galleries, New York City, was brought together by Miss Jane Teller in an old mansion situated at the extreme end of East Sixty-first Street, New York City. This is a double-gabled house, constructed of rough stone, with walls two feet thick. In the center is a two-story porch bounded by two stately columns.

This house was built by Col. William Stevens Smith, aide-de-camp to Gen. George Washington and General Lafayette. Colonel Smith later acted as supervisor of the revenue and inspector of customs in the port of New York. His wife was Miss Abigail Adams, daughter of the President of the United States of that name. On the rear wall of the house, the date 1799 is set in brick into the stone wall. When the house was completed, it was in a quiet country place lying along the banks of the river with meadow land and patches of woods adjacent. As it was north of Brevoort township, scoffers called it "Smith's Folly," for, said they, "nobody but a fool" would build such a magnificent mansion four and a half miles from New York.

For the last 20 years the house was occupied by a group of Italian families. A year ago, Miss Jane Teller, president of the Society of American Antiquarians, acquired and restored the building to its ancient charm and dignity. There she gathered collections of early American furniture, objects of art and Colonial utensils.

Miss Teller has revived hand-spinning and hand-weaving and has obtained the interest and co-operation of many of the women of the neighborhood who come to work with her, not on a sentimental or romantic basis but with sound business rules which are popularizing the home-spun and handmade fabrics turned out.

The collection of Colonial utensils includes early American brass candles with snuffers, iron sperm-oil lamps with reading shades and cylindrical boxes for flint and tinder igniters in use about 1770. A sheet metal lantern of the "Paul Revere" type, is made from a single piece of iron, perforated and incised with a conical top. Bennington and Pennsylvania pottery is represented in some large butter crocks, pitchers and mugs, some of which are decorated with floral designs, ears of corn and other illustrations. Among the iron utensils of the period are wrought iron skillets, iron door knockers, soap skimmers and copper cauldrons in which soap is made.

There are foot warmers, made from tin and pine wood with charcoal pans, and warming pans with walnut handles and florally decorated copper charcoal containers. In early American glass, beautiful colors were obtained in the making of whale-oil

S. Kaufman and Marc Connelly will make the dramatization.

Joseph Pennell will succeed Hamilton Easter Field as critic of the Brooklyn Daily Eagle.

## Pasadena Prize Plays

PASADENA, Cal., April 28 (Special Correspondence)—Under Grigor Brown's supervision, the Pasadena Community Players have just presented a program composed of the three best one-act plays, selected from the 96 submitted in the latest play contest conducted by Pasadena Center of the Drama League of America. The authors represented all parts of the United States. The prize playlet, "Other People's Husbands," is by Margaret Penney of Pasadena. Second honors went across to the Atlantic coast, to Fanny B. McLane of Columbia University for "My Lady"; while from the country's midship section, Chicago, came the third best playlet, "The Mandarin Coat," by Alice C. D. Riley of Evanston, Ill. Underlying "Other People's Husbands" is a genuine comedy idea. Sally Westbourne is a writer, rapidly approaching spinsterhood. She is re-

A Photoplay in  
Natural Colors

Lady Diana Manners Appears  
in "The Glorious Adventure"

NEW YORK (Special)—It is difficult for a spectator at a showing of the much-heralded English photoplay, "The Glorious Adventure," to decide whether or not its enthusiastic reception was due to the fact that it was the first important photo play done by a natural color process, or because the leading part was played by Lady Diana Manners, in motion picture making, but after all, the public cannot realize the work and inventive genius that went to its making, and are concerned only with the result. It is doubtful if an ordinary motion picture, set in modern and less colorful times than "days of old, when knight wore bold" and also wore colored velvet cloaks and plumed hats, would gain much by the use of color until the process is still further improved.

The color is pleasing when not overdone. Its use, no doubt, marks a great technical step forward in motion picture making, but after all, the public cannot realize the work and inventive genius that went to its making, and are concerned only with the result. It is doubtful if an ordinary motion picture, set in modern and less colorful times than "days of old, when knight wore bold" and also wore colored velvet cloaks and plumed hats, would gain much by the use of color until the process is still further improved.



"German Building, Jackson Park, Chicago," From Lithograph by William B. Van Ingen

Courtesy of Albert Rouiller Galleries, Chicago

Jackson Park, Chicago, as  
William B. Van Ingen Sees It

CHICAGO, April 26 (Special Correspondence)—National civic pride might be spurred to finer achievements if every city had an artist interpreter who selected beauty from the commonplace and threw a veil of romance over the scenes of every day. It is likely that Sir Francis Seymour Haden's "Sunset in Ireland" imparted its magic to the vision of many travelers, and that Venice owes something to Whistler, and Paris a great deal to Meryon and a noble company of etchers. In the western world, Joseph Pennell made Philadelphia famous and led the public's eye to discover the picturesque in the furnaces of Pittsburgh and Chicago, and the "Wonder of Work" at the Panama Canal. Others have exercised their pencils with more or less skill in reporting the architecture and byways of interest of American cities, and today Chicago reveals a spirit of classic repose, the charm of restfulness, qualities foreign to her enterprise, in 32 original drawings

and lithographs of Chicago parks, by William B. Van Ingen, on view at the Albert Rouiller Art Galleries. It is inexpressible how indifferent human curiosity is to landscapes near at hand. Chicagoans have looked across the meadows of Jackson Park many a year, have noted the wind-blown willows, the sentinel poplars and the winding waterways, and permitted their gaze to brush lightly above the stately outlines of the Fine Arts Building in Jackson Park, too careless to penetrate the veil, to surprise the loveliness of art and nature at their doors as the far-reaching understanding of Mr. Van Ingen has captured it.

The viewer pauses before the drawing and the lithograph of "A Fragment of the Fine Arts Building" (Jackson Park) or a sketch of landscape, saying under his breath, "I have never seen that"—and then going southward on a clear April day, cries, "That is the very thing of the picture. What a marvelous artist! He has caught the spirit of it all." Later at home he turns over a score of prints of Chicago, by a dozen draftsmen, awakening to the difference. Many report the scenes, a few are interpreters. In a popular phrase, Mr. Van Ingen is a painter-etcher. He does more than report. He seeks the salient elements of the picture in nature, eliminating the non-essentials.

As Mr. Van Ingen is noted as a mural painter, having executed historic panels in public buildings during the last 30 years, his color sense is acutely developed. Only the devotee of fine prints realizes the value of a rare color feeling to the artist in black and white. The lithographs of "La Rabida," "The German Building," and the kindred drawings of the Harper Memorial, "A Candlemas Tree," "The Sheepfold," "The Links," "The Lake Front" and "Three Poplars," in their play of light and shade in exquisite compositions, express the ardor of color according to material. The time-stained walls of the Fine Arts Building are in the spirit of their intentions. The imagination perceives the radiance of sunlight, the azure of sky, the greens of the poplars and meadows, and the contrast of shadows. The pleasure-seeking eye has its reward, the technician is satisfied. Mr. Van Ingen is an artist interpreter.

L. M. M.

## Prizes Offered to Composers

PEORIA, Ill., May 4.—As a stimulus to American composers, the National Federation of Music Clubs today announced a prize competition for musical productions, which will be performed at the thirteenth biennial festival of the organization at Asheville, N. C., in June, 1923. The competition is open to all American citizens. The list of prizes is as follows: Class I—Lyric drama, \$1000 (\$400 for libretto, \$600 for composition); Class II—Chamber music, \$500 (poem, "Spring in Sicily" by Cecil Fanning); Class III—One-act opera, \$500; Class IV—Women's chorus, \$250; Class V—Trio for violin, violoncello and piano, \$150; Class VI—Chorus for children's voices, \$100; Class VII—Violin solo, \$100; Class VIII—Federation ode, \$100; Class IX—Violoncello solo, \$100; Class X—Song, \$100.

1922 COMMENCEMENT  
CHANGES ANNOUNCED

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.—Commencement exercises at the University of Pennsylvania, the 188th—will be held this year on the campus for the first time in the institution's history. Heretofore, the ceremonies have been held in some auditorium or theater of the city. This year the exercises will be in Weightman Hall, the university's large gymnasium.

Another change is the abandonment of the customary University Day oration. A valedictory by Joseph H. Pennington, Acting Provost, will be substituted. An "academic procession" will be another feature of the revised commencement exercises, June 14. The graduates, grouped by schools, and headed by the faculty, board of trustees and other officers, will march from the campus to Weightman Hall.

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## Musical News and Reviews

Philadelphia Choral Union  
Closes Season

PHILADELPHIA, May 2 (Special Correspondence)—The Choral Union of Philadelphia closed its twelfth season with a performance of Plotow's "Martha" in concert form. This chorus of 150 voices has been created by Anne McDonough, a musician of sincere and serious altruistic purpose, out of the public sight-singing classes she has so successfully taught and for many seasons. It was a satisfaction to find a hall holding 1000 persons packed to the doors, and the simple old music was applauded to the echo.

Here was an inspiring example of what can be done with average vocal material. For the central quartet, good professional singers of Philadelphia were engaged. The Lady Harriet Durham was Mildred Paas, who for several seasons has been a soloist of the Bach Festival, under Wille, at Bethlehem. The alto was Marie Stone Langston, an excellent singer, and one who is refreshingly free from the petty artifices of self-exploitation. Henry Garney was the robust and sufficiently assertive heroic tenor; the wholly competent and satisfactory basso was Franklin Wood. The chorus was drawn upon for the minor parts in the cast. Skillful piano playing by W. Lane Hoffman and Edith Myfanwy Morgan made it feasible to dispense with an orchestra.

Thus the cost of the performance was reduced to the minimum, and yet the opera, shorn of scenic accessories, proved most acceptable to ears not incurably sophisticated and hypercritical. If Plotow is "claptrap" to critical severity, these mellifluous numbers gave the amateur chorus, with its large quota of novices, much that with its easy progressions and intervals does not make discouraging demands on untrained voices. The tone was sufficient in volume and the quality was surprisingly refined. What this chorus has learned to do in so short a time shows the possibilities for other choruses of a similar character. Could many directors be found of the zeal and persistence of Miss McDonough, there would be numerous choral unions patterned on this organization in various parts of Philadelphia. There are many excellent local choruses, but the peculiarity of this one is that it is as much as possible

a chorus of, by, and for the people, and not a hand-picked body of accomplished vocalists.  
F. L. W.

## Concerts in London

Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, April 21.—As usual, the Easter holidays brought a thinning of the London concert list. A certain number of performances, however, were to be found in various quarters.

The London Choral Society gave Elgar's oratorio, "The Apostles," under the direction of Arthur Fagge, at Queen's Hall on April 11, with a good cast of soloists, (including Carrie Tubb, Phyllis Lett, and Norman Allin) and the London Symphony Orchestra.

On April 12 the Philharmonic String Quartet, newly back from a successful appearance in Antwerp, appeared at one of their "Pops" in Chelsea Town Hall. The program was rich in modern works. Of these Ravel's Septet for harp, flute, clarinet and string quartet, and Bax's Elegy for harp, string quartet and cor anglais proved the most attractive, and were extremely well played. Gwendolen Mason, Albert Fransella, Charles Draper, and Leon Goossens joining the "Philharmonics" (Messrs. Frederick Holding, Cecil Bonvalot, Raymond Jeremy, and Cedric Sharpe) for the occasion.

Two fine "Parsifal" concerts took place at Queen's Hall on April 11, with Carrie Tubb and Herbert Reyner as the soloists, Sir Henry Wood as conductor and the New Queen's Hall Orchestra.

Reimar de Radum gave a pianoforte recital at Wigmore Hall on April 11, prior to a South African tour.

At the Rhode Island School of Design, Providence, is an exhibition of original drawings by Bone, Burnes, Jones, Cassatt, Conder, Cruikshank, Degas, Flaxman, Forain, Gainsborough, Garvart, Goya, Guys, Ingres, Leoni, Liebermann, Lorrain, Millet, Orpen, Rembrandt, Renoir, Rossetti and others. There are also watercolors by Homer, Jongkind, La Farge, Little, MacKnight, Sargent, Turner, Woodbury, Wyant and others.

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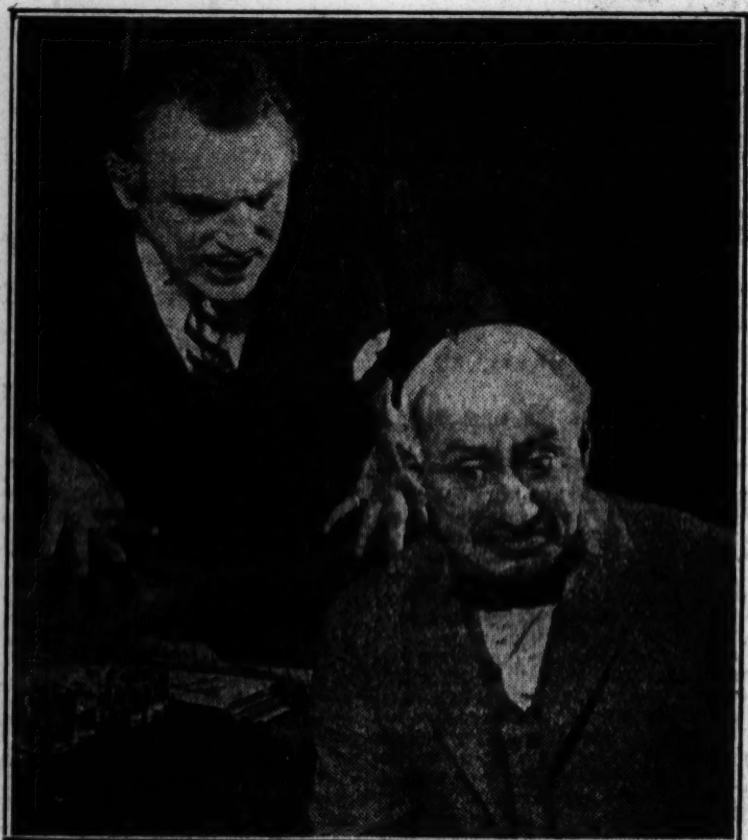
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Photograph by White Studio, New York

Alexander Carr and Barney Bernard in "Partners Again."

lamps, celery goblets, butter dishes, vases, etc. The colors varied from translucent shades of yellow and green to deepest ruby and blue of the vases, many of which were calyx shaped. Pewter is shown in the form of candlesticks, soap cases, porringers, salt cellars, whale-oil lamps and a number of other things, all of the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. A goodly number of patchwork and candle-wicked bedspreads are shown. An early American wild-cherrywood desk is dated 1810 and is of the fall top type with one drawer in the upper molding. An interesting oak chest with wrought iron ornaments, probably brought to the United States by some German immigrant, has a domed top and floral and scroll ornamentation. The iron work is polychromed red and yellow and the body of the chest painted blue.

Harry Leon Wilson's story "Merton of the Movies," is to be produced by George C. Tyler next season, with Glenn Hunter in the title role. George

be enlarged into a full evening's entertainment. Miss Penney's dialogue is clever and her surprises unique. The large cast of Community Players delighted the audiences with "Other People's Husbands." The principal parts were taken by Eloise Sterling, William Austin, W. E. Reis Jr., Joseph S. Buell and Marion Benz. "My Lady" is a poetic fancy, laid at the court of France, in the days of chivalry. The story, a tragic one of love and jealousy, was hardly developed in a convincing way. Maurice Wells and Mrs. Michael Hallward made the most possible of rather stilted roles. For the inexperienced playwright, it is much more difficult to do melodrama in verse than to tell a vigorous story.

"The Mandarin Coat," by Mrs. Riley—one of the original founders of the Drama League of America—was familiar material, with a new twist at the finish and a liberal sprinkling of laughter. Those taking part were Ruth Brailsin, Annanette Doyle, W. G. McComb and William Austin.



# The 'Ulster Border'—An Empirical Line of Less Than Two Years' Standing—A Frontier

By "T. O." author of "The Administration of Ireland, 1920," etc.

**B**EFORE the true significance of the present disturbances on what is called the "Ulster Border" can be appreciated, it is necessary to have some idea of what this border is like, and the nature of the people it divides.

In the first place it must be realized that in no sense is it a traditional border, sharply dividing two races bearing an hereditary hatred toward one another. Although the present conditions may resemble the forays of Percy and Douglas in the Middle Ages, the Ulster border is merely an empirical line of little more than a year's standing. It is not a long-established barrier recognized alike by two warring factions, as was the Scottish border. It can rather be compared to the boundary line dividing North and South in the Civil War, which line was determined wholly by the attitude of the various states toward secession, and not by geographical and strategic considerations.

The present Ulster border was determined by the Government of Ireland Act in 1920, which contemplated the division of Ireland between a Nationalist South and a Unionist North. For centuries Ireland had been geographically divided into four provinces, Ulster, Munster, Leinster, and Connaught, of which the first is predominantly Unionist, and the remainder Nationalist, the latter term being used to include Sinn Féin. But upon closer examination the framers of the act discovered that three of the counties of Ulster, namely, Donegal, Monaghan and Cavan, contained a population with a considerable majority of Nationalists. These counties were therefore included in Southern Ireland, and the Ulster border became the line circumscribing the remaining six counties of Ulster.

**A Pepper-and-Salt Population**  
A frontier so formed can have no political strategic reality. The border counties contain a mixed population; there are Nationalists and Unionists on both sides of the line. The frontier is merely the perpetuation of the old county boundaries, which were drawn according to the limits of the domains of the big landowners, and had no relation to natural or geographical features. For instance, cutting into the Free State county of Donegal is a piece of the Ulster county of Fermanagh, completely cut off from the rest of Ulster by the river and lake of Erne.

Without going into a minute examination of the whole border, which in its many windings reaches a length of 250 miles, it may be described as a sinuous line running through the center of an agricultural district. In the past, except where this line follows the course of a river or a range of hills, which occurs over a very small proportion of its length, it has had no significance in the lives of the people. On any market-day near a border county town, the neighboring farmers might be seen on all the roads, driving their little carts full of country produce. From one would come the incessant grunting of half a dozen pigs, an animal which seems to be the staple product of the district; from another the incessant clatter of a flock of ducks. The carts and the drivers come from any county, regardless of its limitations, never casting an eye on the familiar county signs as they pass it.

**Routine Rows**  
Of course, the difference of opinion, which in these counties is religious rather than political, was always there. On the roads the Roman Catholics, farmers greeted their co-religionists with a smile and a torrent of queer-sounding language. The Protestants they passed with a scowl and a muttered curse. There were even certain villages where the sectarian name burst more fiercely. And in the market-place itself the two factions split into separate groups, dealing with one another only with deep suspicion. Periodically there was a row, the two sides went for one another with sticks and stones. But all this was part of the day's work, and nobody regarded it as the least out of the ordinary.

But now all this is changed. The latest animosity of the factions has been fanned into a flame indistinguishable from civil war. The disregarded boundary line has become a frontier held on both sides by force of arms, the familiar county stone marks the center of a no-man's-land into which men can only penetrate at the gravest risk. Orange and Green, Protestant and Roman Catholic, Unionist and Nationalist are at one another's throats, each man armed and seeking to destroy his neighbor. The towns are frequented only by the faction which preponderates on that side of the border.

In Free State Monaghan the market-places are patrolled by the Irish Republican Army in their green uniforms, and the only traders are the trusted Sinn Féiners against whom no suspicion of "treason" can lie. In Ulster Fermanagh the patrols of special constables—big, grim, lantern-jawed men, every one of them—guard the assembled Protestant farmers from the possible sniping of roving Roman Catholic bands. And on both sides of the border the members of the minority sit at home, their hands upon their treasured guns, awaiting the propitious moment when they will be able to slip across the frontier and join their friends.

**Business Upset Completely**  
Of course, this state of affairs has completely upset the economic life of the border counties. In agricultural districts each individual farmer is wedded to his own particular market. His family has probably traded there from time immemorial; he meets certain regular buyers, his credit is established to the nearest dollar, every part of his business is transacted there. Now so Protestant farmer dare venture to a Roman Catholic market, and vice versa. The normal channels of commerce are closed,

and each man must seek new markets, often at a great distance over wild and hilly country, through which his produce must be driven. And the border farmers, though as a rule prosperous and financially sound, are men operating on a very small scale. Disturbance of their usual course of business must spell ruin in nearly every case.

For this reason, if for no other, there is no doubt that the responsible leaders on both sides are striving their utmost to prevent the formal declaration of civil war between North and South. The danger lies in the extraordinary geographical distribution of the factions. To revert once more to the parallel of the Civil War, the western portion of the seceding state of Virginia revolted from the action of the State Legislature, and attached itself as a separate entity to the Union. But western Virginia was only enabled to do this because she was contiguous to the states of the Union. Similarly near the Ulster border there are in many cases minority groups in the majority areas, but entirely cut off from the counties which sympathize with them. For instance, in Donegal there is a Unionist area in the center of Nationalist territory, and in Tyrone there is a large body of Nationalists cut off from the frontier by the Unionists of the Clogher Valley. It is in areas such as these that the most serious outbreaks must be looked for.

## Enemies in the Rear

The Unionist defenders of the Tyrone frontier are naturally in a state of high tension, feeling that while they face the main enemy in front of them that enemy has already a position established in their rear, from which position an attack may come at any moment. In Belfast itself, the natural base of Ulster operations, there is a large, well-armed, and constantly reinforced body of Irish Republican Army men, residing in the Sinn Féin quarters of the city.

If, in spite of all precautions, a state of active and recognized hostilities should unhappily ensue, it is difficult to see how such a long and indefinite frontier as the Ulster border could be defended. Roads and railways traverse it at irregular intervals, in some cases trunk routes cross it several times in the course of comparatively few miles. It might be possible to defend these points of crossing against any force that either side is likely to concentrate, but it is

obviously impossible to secure 250 miles of comparatively open country against raiding parties concentrating upon any particular point. A continuous line of trenches is unthinkable with the forces available, and even could such a line be established and manned it would, owing to the irregular shape of the boundary, be outflanked at least once in every few miles. It would be unprofitable to discuss further the possible tactics of war that all devoutly hope may never take place. But it must be remembered that all these considerations must enter the decision of the Ulster Boundary Commission, whose onerous duties will begin in a few months' time, if and when Ulster elects to cleave to Great Britain rather than to the Irish Free State.

## Books and Bookmen

**N**EVER was there a more complete collector than Boswell. The world has laughed at him, while his judgment and his example have been upheld by the most intelligent among men of letters. His biography is a museum wherein, with a zeal and self-effacement beyond praise, he performs the rôle of curator.

On both sides of the Atlantic, the collecting of Johnsoniana would appear to provide more thrills than does that of any other great man. Is it because of Boswell's genius for the advertisement of his hero? Or is it because we have never had enough of the nobility and kindness, the wit and rough common sense, of this master of men?

There has just been printed, in Buffalo, a Catalogue of the Johnsonian Collections by Mr. Adam, who possesses the finest Johnson collection in the world. There has also appeared Part III of Mr. Aloysa Lyell Reader's

seemingly inexhaustible "Johnsonian Gleanings," which is to be followed by Part IV and Part V.

True, the later centuries have none of the advantages of Boswell, combining the diligence of the curator with the art of the stage manager, yet they are following, not unworthily, in the footsteps of this triumphant connoisseur.

A publishing venture sure to interest not only the general reader, but American native linguists and bibliophiles, has just been initiated by Mr. Alfred A. Knopf of New York, with his series of "Libri Librorum." The books are all famous classics, printed in the original tongue and compressed into pocket size and convenient price, the complete works of Dante (with an introduction by Benedetto Croce, 2 volumes), the "Contes Drôles" of Balzac, "Crime and Punishment" by Dostoevsky, "Die Nibelungen Not" and "Kudrun" (in a sin-

gle volume), The Iliad and The Odyssey (likewise in a single volume), and Goethe's "Faust," both parts. Should the venture justify itself, other books of equal importance are to follow. The works are printed upon India paper and bound in flexible cloth.

Just before leaving for France, Mr. Sholem Asch, the noted Yiddish author, was honored with a special 12-volume edition of his prose works. Asch is a natural-born wanderer; he has traveled all over the world, ever since leaving his native Russia; whether he visit the Holy Land, the battle fields, the East Side of New York (which he has called a "second

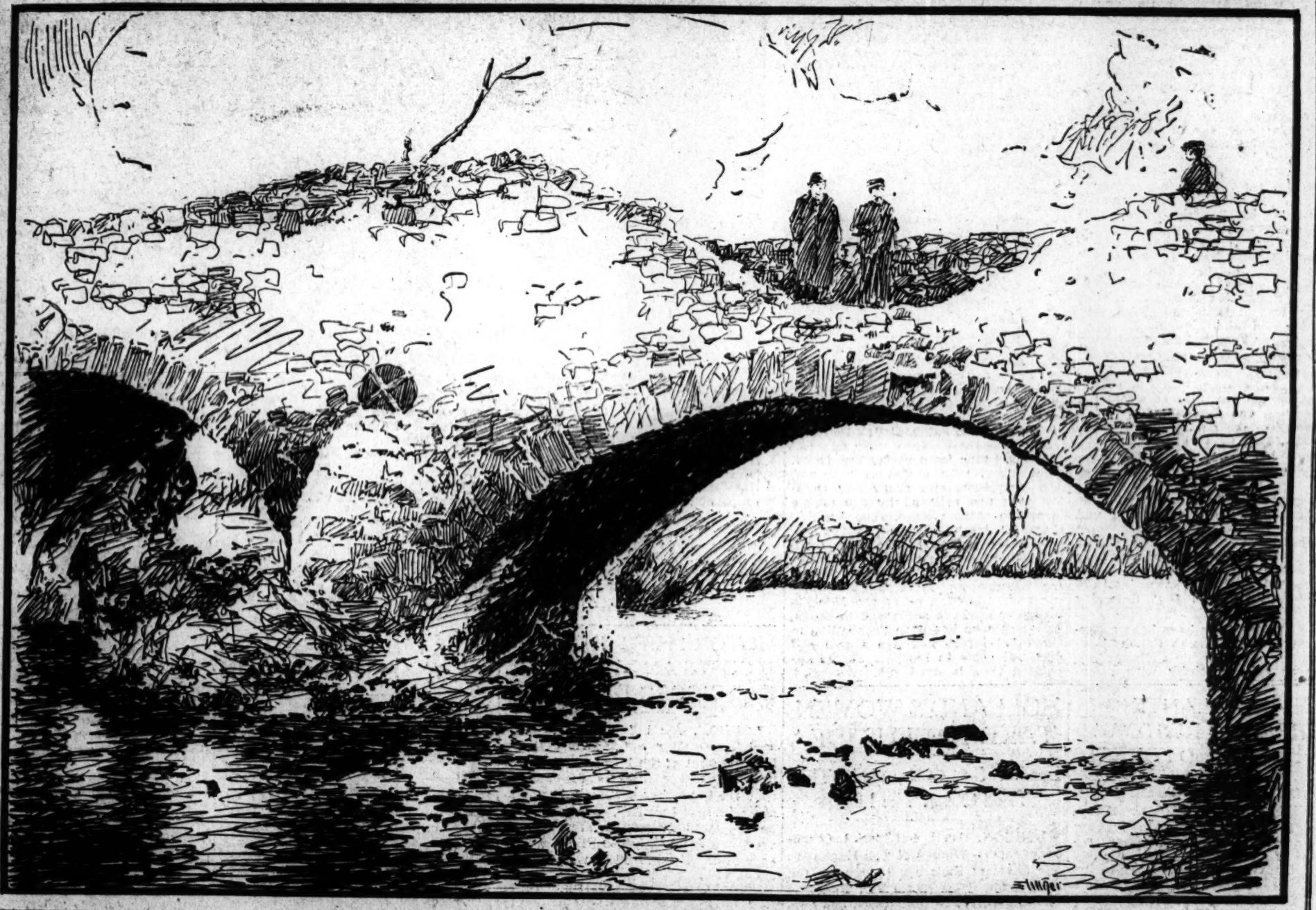
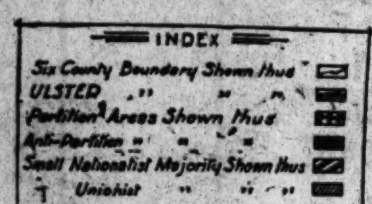
Jerusalem"), or the frosty stretches of Finland, he comes back with tales and novels bearing the impress of his own peculiarly poetic realism. His "Uncle Moses," which deals with the immigrant of the New World, is noted for just such a poetic glow that he can cast over so prosaic an interior as the tailor shops in which are employed humble operatives who, in their original homes, were men of learning and honor, looked up to by the very persons who now exploit them. His short tales at times attain remarkable power, with the employment of a minimum of words. Like so many Yiddish writers, he is not always interested in the cumulative

climax; pictorialization comes readily to his pen as dramatization of the story. At the best he is master of his tongue, lending to it a verbal iridescence rare in any contemporary writer.

Naturally enough, the Henri Murger centenary, in Paris, gave occasion for a good deal of journalistic comment on the Bohemia of the present, as compared with that of the famous "Vie." The book is still read, but the question is pertinent whether the transference of scene and characters to the grand opera stage is not an important factor in perpetuating the fame of the author. The Bohemia of

the book seems, in the opinion of modern observers, to have pretty completely vanished. "Today," says one writer, "the real Bohemians, the only ones who live according to the laws of Henri Murger, whose existence is made up of expedients, of daily bread obtained on credit, are the governments of Europe. Do not they live on loans; and, every time they must pay a bill, do not they get up celebrations, just as Rodolphe and Marcel gave big dinner parties? One even finds it hinted that "La Vie de Bohème" was a work of fantasy, and the "artist life" never just like that. At any rate, in 1922, obvious Bohemianism is as rare among artists as absent-mindedness among college professors.

Lord Dunsany has written a novel. For those who have reveled in the delicate whimsicalities of this Irish writer, both fairy tales and plays, the news should be particularly alluring. "Rodriguez" is the title of this long novel and, while most readers will imagine it to be something on the order of James Stephens' two volumes, "The Crock of Gold" and "The Demi-Gods," it is asserted, by those who know, to be quite different, establishing a genre of its own. The book will be published in New York in the autumn. It is amusing to note that Lord Dunsany has dedicated this book to William Beebe, the naturalist, without the knowledge of that American, who is now in British Guiana. Mr. Beebe, by the way, wrote an introduction to Lord Dunsany's play, "It," before he went away, and did it without Dunsany's knowledge. There must be something psychological in the desires of these two men to compliment each other simultaneously, springing forth without the other's being aware of the fact. "It," according to rumors, is to be produced in New York sometime in the autumn.





## MOORS OPEN ARTILLERY FIRE UPON ISLAND OF ALHUCEMAS

Initiative Taken by Rebels' Leader More to Encourage His People Than for Its Military Value

MELILLA, Morocco, April 7 (Special Correspondence).—The initiative that the rebel Moors lately took by opening an artillery fire from the hills above the coast of Alhucemas on the little island, having the name of Alhucemas also, where the Spanish forces are making preparations for the bombardment of the Rif positions on the mainland in front, this to precede a big landing with the object of clearing the country round about—has been taken here, and apparently by Spaniards generally, rather better than might have been expected. In the military sense the affair was of no importance and, seeing the good opportunity that Abd-el-Krim had, it would have been rather surprising if he had done nothing. The kind of war to encourage his own people. He sank a small Spanish trading vessel it is true, and there are indications that there is still more power and aggressiveness in the man and his followers than might have been expected, but the Spaniards are assured that their weather conditions are more favorable to their enterprise than now, and the politicians have ceased from quibbling.

The rebels peppered away at Alhucemas on the succeeding day, and it is said that they then fired 70 shells against the place. It is marvelous how prodigal they are with their ammunition, and there is the frequent question as to where they get it all from. The question might be answered, but the answer might be indiscreet. It is, however, an amazing fact that these rebel Moors supposed to be confined to the coast and quite cut off from connection with Europe or any other part of the outside world, and having only two possible means of establishing communications, one by the coast—which in the circumstances would be far from easy—and the other over the borders of the French zone to the south, have apparently as much ammunition as they need. Of course they captured large quantities from the Spaniards in the great affair of last July, but these will not last for ever, especially if they are going to entertain themselves by firing off so many shells a day at an objective which at present is certainly not worth them, besides which few of the shells did any good from the Moorish point of view. A report has been circulated that the number they fired was 700 and not 70, but this is surely ridiculous. A Spaniard is much inclined to multiply everything that goes against him by 10 and that was the danger that he would take this Rifian aggression badly, as happily he has not done.

Batteries Laid at Good Points  
Nevertheless there has been Spanish carelessness again and Abd-el-Krim, who has a nice house on the slope of the hill overlooking the bay and the little island where the Spaniards are slowly bringing things intended for his future discomfort, has not been slow to take advantage of it. He laid several batteries at good points for firing on the island, and he was actually doing this and even making trial firings for some days before he opened the attack when he sunk the ship, without any interference. The first day's bombardment lasted six hours and 70 shells were fired on that first day also.

Some curious facts have been ascertained with reference to the methods pursued by the Moors in such engagements as this, specially with refer-

## ENGLAND PLANTING TREES TO RESTORE DEPLETED FORESTS

LONDON, April 7 (Special Correspondence).—The work of re-forestation in Great Britain is making steady headway. The timber resources of the country were seriously depleted during the war, owing to the restriction of importation, and this fact led to the establishment of the Forestry Commission in 1919, charged with the duty not only of repairing the loss, but also of putting Great Britain into a more secure position for the future so far as timber is concerned.

In its first year of work, the commission planted 1600 acres; in the following year, 6000 additional acres were planted, and the present year will probably see the total brought up to 16,000 acres. The commission intends to plant 150,000 acres of State land in 10 years and to assist local authorities and private landowners to plant a further 110,000 acres. This will put Britain once again into its pre-war position with regard to timber. The commission then hope to proceed to the ultimate object of its work, which is to develop such a great abundance of woodland as to supply the Nation with ample reserves to meet any possible emergency. It has been estimated that £200,000,000 might have been saved during the war had this policy been adopted during the previous half century.

Special efforts are being made to cultivate the fir and spruce. The commission has just imported 4000 pounds of Douglas fir seed and 3000 pounds of Sitka spruce seed from British Columbia, where these trees have hitherto been grown to the best advantage. The fame of the Douglas fir has spread widely through Great Britain owing to the advertisement it received when the new flag-staff of that material was erected in Kew Gardens. Both trees are rapid growers and produce timber of a high commercial value. The Douglas fir is very suitable for pit-props, ship-building, and houses. The Sitka spruce was extensively used during the war for aeroplanes, and it is largely employed as pulp in the manufacture of paper, and for boxes, frames, etc. It is expected that a full return for the initial outlay will be recovered from these trees within a quarter of a century from the time the work of planting begins.

## HOLLAND'S WOMEN TAKE TO CLUB IDEA

London System Studied, Then Tried Out at The Hague

LONDON, April 4 (Special Correspondence).—Women at The Hague are the latest of their sex to acquire the club habit. Miss Marie Van Dyk, one of the pioneers in the matter, has paid a flying visit to London to study life in the social, political and residential clubs which play so large a part in the lives of English women.

In a conversation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Miss Van Dyk explained how enthusiastically the club idea had been taken up by women of all social grades at The Hague.

"We have been able to purchase a beautiful old house in a central locality, which was owned formerly by one of the old aristocratic families," she said. This house has been rearranged for club premises. We have a restaurant, reading and writing rooms, a billiard room, and a large hall where meetings can be held. There are besides—and this is a great boon for country members—eight bedrooms.

The club, opened formally in February. Made its debut with 500 members. "We have hastened the inauguration of the club," said Miss Van Dyk, "because we are anxious that the International Council of Women should hold their meetings there in May. This they have consented to do. Practically no structural alterations have been made in the house, and much of the original furniture is still there, so visitors from other countries will be able to see how our old nobility lived in the 'golden days of yore.'"

Miss Van Dyk is, in a very real sense, a self-made woman. Originally a seamstress, she became in time proprietress of one of the best-known shops in The Hague. In spite of the demands upon her positive genius for designing gowns of an ultra-fashionable and expensive type, she found time to take part in women's movements, and to work for several prominent societies. She is president of the Dutch Women's Labor Society and a director of the Women's Labor Bureau.

Miss Van Dyk is enthusiastic over the subject of votes for women, and is

anxious that their first opportunity to exercise the franchise, which will come in June, shall be widely used by Dutch women.

Attitude Undergoes Change  
"Of course," said Miss Van Dyk, "our club will be a center of political activity, but we shall in no sense be connected with any particular party. We are rather amused at the cordiality of those who, only a short time ago, were violently opposing the grant of suffrage to women. Now it has come, they no doubt are making a virtue of necessity and are using every endeavor to persuade us to record our votes."

The Society of Women Citizens of the Netherlands, the former Women's Suffrage Society, is publishing five questions to which they ask their members to obtain satisfactory replies before supporting them with their votes. The questions deal with the following: (1) Change in the marriage law; (2) a law for equal pay for equal work; (3) diminution of the military budget; (4) better care of young mothers and children; (5) a law to compel parents to send children to school until they are 14 years old, and to oblige them to take after-school courses of education.

The women of other countries, it is felt here, follow the example of the women of the Netherlands in publishing a simple leaflet, "How Our Country is Governed." For there is still much ignorance among those new to politics, as to the technicalities of government, it appears.

Prisoners Probably Removed  
With Spanish guns pointed to these shores of the mainland at Alhucemas, and the knowledge that on those slopes at which they have been firing the Spanish prisoners have been lodged for so long, there is a natural and an intense uneasiness. That indeed has been the chief thing that has caused the people and some of their governors to hesitate upon this Alhucemas project. The idea has been entertained that, war being war and the enemy Moors, Abd-el-Krim would deliberately place his prisoners among his own people on those slopes when the attack began, and so let the Spaniards fire on their own. But in his own interests he appears to have thought better of it, and there is now the best reason to believe that he has removed all the prisoners to the country of the Bocoia tribe, a little farther west and inland, rather out of the range of the Spanish guns at present. He has also moved his own headquarters farther inland.

This wonderful leader of the rebel Moors, Abd-el-Krim, is not less indefatigable than before. One hears of his new ingenuities continually; he is a fighter to the last, and he knows how to make the best of his forces in every way. The impression cannot be avoided that he would be a marvelously good many to any European power in almost any capacity where big enterprises had to be carried through and populations to be calmed. It must be remembered he is an engineer. He is now conducting an intense propaganda among the tribesmen, and the bombardment of the island of Alhucemas, which was only done for propaganda purposes among his own people, has had such an effect that he has been able to raise an additional 200 men from each rebel jarka, each armed with a Mauser rifle and 250 cartridges, and every day of 200 men are relieved by 200 others from the same village, thus keeping them all fresh. These recruits are constantly placed in the first rebel line, where they see everything done, and are eventually told off to fire on the Spanish advance guards attacking from the east, or at the Moorish villages that have been submitted to Spain.

Any man who has been thus called to the rebel forces and has a gun and does not come to his post at the appointed time is fined \$50.

## ALLIED EXHIBITS AT BRUSSELS FAIR

Chief Feature Was the Colonial Section, France and Belgium Being Represented

Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, April 7.—Before the Great War, one was inclined to regard such institutions as the annual Trade Fairs at Lyons and Leipzig as being in the nature of oddities. Since then, however, they have been taken up in a number of other European countries besides France and Germany. There was one, for example, in London last February; one at Barcelona and another in Vienna in March; and last month—from April 3 to April 19—one was held at Brussels.

The Brussels fair was the third annual event of its kind to be held in that city. It is organized each year by the Municipality of Brussels acting in conjunction with the Belgian Government, the Province of Brabant and the suburbs of Brussels and it is under the patronage of King Albert. Unlike some of the other commercial fairs, the Brussels Fair is open to exhibits from foreign countries, and although Belgian exhibitors numbered nearly 70 per cent of the total, there were al-

together 34 nationalities represented this year among the 2204 exhibitors. The number of exhibitors last year was 2347 and the decrease this year is not, as one might suppose, due to the trade depression, for all the floor space was taken up, and over a hundred firms have had to be turned away, as there was no room for their exhibits. The inference is that firms found last year's fair a success and therefore enlarged their exhibits.

Hall of Metal Industries

The fair was held in the Cinquantenaire, which is itself a museum devoted to the industrial and decorative arts. A permanent building for the fair had been erected on the grounds as well as a number of temporary booths. The Hall of the Metal Industries is a huge arched steel structure with rows of exhibits down the center as well as the sides. These exhibits are classified in groups, of which there are altogether 35, covering almost every conceivable kind of article except explosives and "any harmful substances likely to cause inconvenience to the public," to quote from the official regulations. Such articles are expressly prohibited.

The chief feature of the fair was the colonial section in which goods from the Belgian and French colonies predominated. In addition there were foodstuffs, engineering goods, ready-made clothes, agricultural products and machinery, jewelry, textiles, glass, toys, musical instruments, chemical products, church furniture, leather goods—in fact, everything that could possibly be connected with an industrial exhibition.

Only Allies and Neutrals

Although the fair was open, as already indicated, to foreign as well as to Belgian exhibitors, it has not as yet been thrown open to the whole world. Products were only accepted "from allied or neutral countries, or countries having entered the League of Nations." But Belgium has always been highly industrialized with strong free-trade tendencies and a per capita export trade exceeded by scarcely any other country. Moreover, Brussels is a convenient center from which radiate many avenues for trade, not only between the various European countries, but between Europe and the rest of the world. Its convenience in this respect has recently received striking recognition from the Federation of British Industries—the great organization representing hundreds of millions of British industrial capital—which has just opened there a permanent exhibition at which the goods of the members of the federation are constantly on view. Her future being so indissolubly bound up with international trade, it is reasonable to hope that as trade revives racial animosities will be forgotten and that forthcoming Brussels fairs will be open, as was her exhibition of 1910, to the commercial enterprises of every country in the world without distinction, for though trade is sometimes described as one of the chief causes of international rivalry and friction, in reality it is to a far greater extent the cause of friendly international intercourse.

## GEOLOGY PROFESSOR STARTS FOR CHINA TO STUDY PEAKS

GLASGOW, Scotland, April 7 (Special Correspondence).—Dr. J. W. Gregory, accompanied by his son, Mr. G. J. Gregory, is now on his way to explore certain secluded mountain fastnesses of China. The former, who is professor of geology at Glasgow University, has taken part in many expeditions abroad, and has explored British East Africa, Spitzbergen and Central Australia.

It is hoped that the present trip will enhance existing geological knowledge. At Tanyuch, in southwest China, the Chinese staff will be taken up and an escort provided by the Chinese Government to protect the party from bandits and so forth, while passing through the deep valleys. The country between Tanyuch and Batung, which is on the main Chinese road to Lhasa, will be investigated, as well as the country through which run the parallel rivers Yangtze-Kiang, Mekong and Salween.

It is expected that over 1000 miles will be covered. A special study will be made of the Himalayas to ascertain whether there is any continuance of them in an eastern direction, and what is their relation to the mountain system of southeastern Asia. An effort will be made to fix the altitude of some of the highest mountain peaks. Conjecture has put some of these at about 25,000 feet; it is hoped to ascend them sufficiently far to be able to measure them accurately.

The expedition will also collect specimens of animals and plants, and these, it is explained, will throw light on the former climate of the region to be explored.

## NATIVES OPPOSED CAPE COLONY STRIKE

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony, March 12 (Special Correspondence).—The Industrial and Commercial Workers Union, a native and colored organization, during the revolutionary strike here held a mass meeting to express an opinion in regard to the treatment meted out to the non-Europeans along the reef. Resolutions were carried recognizing the "right of any man or group of men to strike," but viewing with abhorrence the "onslaught by the white strikers on the defenseless and peaceful natives and colored people." The Government was urged to make strenuous efforts to protect the natives.

In view of the fact that the disturbances on the Rand were influenced mainly by the color bar, the meeting resolved that the success of the strikers meant "the retarding of our people in their praiseworthy ambition to secure a livelihood for themselves and their families." As long as artificial restrictions were placed on citizens simply on account of their color, it was asserted that great trouble would be in store for South Africa. The meeting finally expressed great satisfaction at the efforts of the Government to maintain law and order, and called upon every native and colored man to assist the authorities in the crisis.

## Scant Welcome Is Accorded Youth of Britain in Politics

House of Commons Now Consists Mainly of Men Who Have Achieved Business Success and Are Well-to-Do

LONDON, April 7 (Special Correspondence).—"Where are the young men of promise in politics today?" asked a well-known Coalition Member of Parliament at the House of Commons the other night, and for answer he got only a shake of the head. Of a truth, in these democratic days, youthful promise is very much to seek in the mother of Parliaments, for a political career is too precarious and offers too few prizes to attract the ambitious young man who wants to make his way in the world. Yet for success in statesmanship, as in most things, one needs to be caught young, to begin learning the trade while the thought is receptive, and before one has fallen into other grooves. A lot of nonsense is talked about the "professional politician" by unthinking people, who seem to think that because a man takes politics seriously, and makes it the preoccupation of his life, he is less to be trusted than the man who makes it a sort of diversion. As well might one talk lightly of the professional lawyer and put faith upon men who are mere amateurs in law.

Not So in Old Days

In the old days youth was much more evident in the House of Commons. It was the general thing for the heir to a peerage to serve his apprenticeship in the Lower House; today there are only nine members who in due course will be removed to the Upper House, and one of the cadets of the family would go into the Services and a third into the Church. This was easy in the days of the old pocket boroughs, which voted obediently at their patron's behest and returned any candidate he wished. Such things were an indefensible anomaly, but they did provide an avenue for young men of promise, who were not always "sprigs of the nobility."

Some of the borough-mongers made a point of looking out for the "rising hopes" of the universities and giving them a chance in Parliament. Such men were frequently given ministerial office, and were thus trained in administration from an early age. It was a system which gave the country a Canning and a Gladstone and many others, and while it was rightly swept away, no better way has ever been evolved of securing a steady supply of the young intelligentsia for the public service.

Elderly Men Predominate

Today the predominant element in the House of Commons is the middle-aged or elderly business man, who, having made his fortune or a competency in his trade or industry, and perhaps cut a figure in municipal politics, feels that he should round off his career by adding M. P. to his name. He is usually a man of fair intelligence and acumen, with no little fluency of speech, and fairly well read and considered opinions on matters of domestic politics. But in la haute politique, in matters of international relation, he is entirely unlearned. So at Westminster he becomes a pawn who has no hope of becoming anything more than a pawn. He soon gets tired of listening to debates in which he has no part, and when questions, which sometimes provide a little diversion, are over, he makes his way out of the House to some spot where he is within sound of the division bell.

Membership of the House is, indeed, a sad disillusion, and more, for of this class, who have not the genuine political instinct nor a real capacity for affairs.

At home they have been busy men, with the day closely mapped out, and no minutes wasted; on their borough councils they have been active administrators and have been listened to with deference. They have looked forward to a similar life at Westminster, but when they enter the House amid the plaudits of their party, which will be unusually hearty if they happen to have won a seat from the enemy. And with this, their glory fades. They soon find that the chief thing that is required of them is to vote as they are told by the whips, and that are not wanted to speak, and that

they will only be allowed to "catch the Speaker's eye" by favor of the whips. Even when the favor is granted them, it is usually with an intimation that they must be brief, and their carefully prepared speeches only get extended reporting in Hansard and their local papers. The London papers will at best condense their remarks into half a dozen lines, or, more probably, simply state that "the debate was continued by Mr. So-and-so."

As regards the lack of youthful promise in the House there is not, it appears, much hope of a change for the better in any immediate future. Labor, which is the one party likely to increase in strength at the next general election, is in the nature of things not likely to have many budding statesmen at its command.

Would Not Choose Them

Indeed, it would hardly look at them if they were to be found. Quite a number of young intellectuals have attached themselves to the Labor Party, but if they entertained any hopes that they might find their way to Westminster under its wing, they have been sadly disappointed. Not even Mr. Sidney Webb, who has done such big propaganda for them, has a seat been found. Labor regards its intellectuals simply as "proselytes of the gate."

It is possible that some promising young men will be run by the Independent Liberals, alias the "Free Press." Viscount Cowdray, who has contributed so lavishly to their campaign funds, has, it is understood, urged on Lord Gladstone, who is running the campaign, that they should look out for youth and vigor.

The party managers have, however, not the control of the local organizations, but this time up to June, it is announced. The unexpected rush came as an agreeable surprise to booking agents.

This year vessels departing from this port for Europe have an aggregate gross tonnage greater than in 1914, and a larger cabin carrying capacity, but this is said, will be taxed to its limit by the throngs bent upon seeing Paris and other places of interest in Europe.

SHIP LINES TO EUROPE  
LOOK FOR BEST YEAR

NEW YORK, April 18 (Special Correspondence).—The spring and summer exodus of Americans from this port to European countries has been declared the greatest in the annals of cabin voyaging by steamship authorities here. All important vessels are booked to capacity up to June, it is announced. The unexpected rush came as an agreeable surprise to booking agents.

This year vessels departing from this port for Europe have an aggregate gross tonnage greater than in 1914, and a larger cabin carrying capacity, but this is said, will be taxed to its limit by the throngs bent upon seeing Paris and other places of interest in Europe.

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5000 Tonopah Nor Star	.34	.34	.34
1000 Tri-Bullion S & D	.13	.13	.13
700 Truckee Copper	.27	.25	.27

1000 Perington .....			
BONDS			
Sales (in \$1000)—			
4 Allied Packer Co....	52	51	51
7 Allied Packer Co cif	52	52 1/2	53
10 do do .....	51	51	51
15 do do .....	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2

11 Amer. L. T. & S. Co.	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
3 Amer. T. & T. Co.	22	100	100
21 do do 24	24	101 1/2	101 1/2
3 Asac. Copper Co.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
14 Anasco Cop. Co.	29	103 1/2	103 1/2
11 Am. Am. & C. Co.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
2 Armour Tr.	194 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
9 Beth Steel Tr.	23	105	105
6 Beth Steel Tr.	25	102 1/2	102 1/2
11 Beth Steel Tr.	25	104 1/2	104 1/2
13 Can Pac.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
11 Cent. Steel	104	104 1/2	104 1/2
2 Columbia Graphs	48	48	48
10 Comp. Exp. Am.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
1 Emp. G. & F. Co.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
34 Goodrich Tire Tr.	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
6 Grand Trunk	9 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
10 Gulf Oil Tr.	100 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
10 Harb. Oil Co.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
210 Inter. R. Tr. Co.	22	90	89
1 Kennecott Cop. Tr.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
2 Kings Co. Ltd.	9 1/2	92	92
11 Laclede Gas Tr.	90	90 1/2	90 1/2
1 L. B. & N. & L.	90	90 1/2	90 1/2
1 Liggett-Winsor Tr.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
1 Manitoba Tr.	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
1 Nat. Acme Tr.	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
10 N. York & C.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
4 Nat. Lath & S.	100 1/2	100	100
30 N. Y. N. H. & H. Co.	95 1/2	95	95
1 N. Y. N. H. & H. Co.	99	99 1/2	99 1/2
10 No. Am. Edis. Co.	93	92 1/2	92 1/2
10 N. Pac. L. & C.	90	90	90
30 Atl. Gulf & W. I. Co.	94	92 1/2	92 1/2
100 Prosper. Tr. Co.	115 1/2	111	111
10 Int. Gr. Nor.	95	92 1/2	92 1/2
30 S. L. San. Fran.	75 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
10 S. L. San. Fran.	75 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2

1 Phillips Pet 7 1/2a	31.114	114	114
103 Philippine 5 1/2a	103	107	103
23 Pub S Cp of N J 7a	102 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
2 Saks & Co 7a	100 1/2	100	100 1/2

2	Shահահոո 7s	104%	104%	104%
3	Southwell Bell 7s	102%	102%	102%
3	Stan Oil N Y 7s	105%	105%	105%
7	Stan Oil N Y 6 1/2s	105%	105%	105%
1	Stewart Warn 8s	109%	109%	109%
5	Sun Oil 7s	101 1/2%	101 1/2%	101 1/2%
26	Swift & Co 7s	101 1/2%	101 1/2%	101 1/2%
7	Swift & Co 7s	101 1/2%	101 1/2%	101 1/2%
3	Texas Co 7s	101 1/2%	101 1/2%	101 1/2%
7	Tidal Oils 7s	101 1/2%	101 1/2%	101 1/2%
1	Tel Edison 7s	104%	104%	104%

4 U Rys of Hav	7 1/2s.	105 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/4
17 Vacuum Oil	7s.	107	108 1/2	107

FOREIGN BONDS			
Argentina 7s 1/2	99%	99%	99%
Argentina 5s B. 7/8	79	79	79
City of Medellin 4s	84	84	84
Chilean 4s	86	86	86
20 N. Y. H. F. R. 7s	74%	74%	74%
5 Russian 6 1/2s	23%	23%	23%
5 Russian 6 1/2s cfs	20	20	20
20 N. Y. H. F. R. 4s	82%	82%	82%
34 Swiss 5 1/2s	102%	102%	102%
66 U. S. Mex. 4s	47%	47	47
31 Brazil 7 1/2s	88	88	88
5 Argentine 4s	82%	82%	82%
10 Ham-Am Lloyd 4 1/2s	7	7	7
25 Ch. M. & S. P. 4s F. R.	71%	71%	71%

BOSTON CURB			
	High	Low	Last
Bagdad Silver	23	24	23
Boston Elv	84	83	83
Boston & Montana	20	17	20
Bos Wyo	87	87	87
Can Cop	53	52	53
Chad. Con. Nig.	4%	4%	4%
Cos Coppers	1%	2%	1%
Carib	83%	84%	83%
Crystal Cop	84%	74%	84%
Chiles S. S. P.	24%	24%	24%
Cal Jer	20	20	20
Cascade	65	65	65
Denhigh	65	65	65
Dadd	65	65	65
Eruption	3	3	3
Bureka	27	28	27
Gadsden Copper	11%	11%	11%
Hudson Mtn	21%	21	21
Imperial Cons	82	82	82
Int Supr Corp.	24	25	24
Iron Wos	20	20	20
Iron Cap	9	9	9
Jer Ver	4		
Longford	61	61	61
Al Mutual	56	56	56
N E Fuel Oil	43	40%	43%
Pallabee Copper	65	65	65
Flgmin	82	82	82
Rand	4%	4%	4%
Santa Fe	18	18	18
Seven Metals	52	53	52
St. Louis	8%	8%	8%
So State Cons.	20	17	17
Sub Signal	6	7%	6%
Tekana	65	67	65
Union	20	20	20
United Verde Est.	23%	23%	23%
Verde Mines	87	87	87
Verd Cent	5%	5%	5%

CHICAGO BOARD			
	Open	High	Low
Wheat: May	1.27 1/2	1.28 1/2	1.27 1/2
July	1.29 1/4	1.30 1/4	1.27 3/4
Sept.	1.30	1.30 1/2	1.29 1/4
Corn: May	.87 1/4	.88 1/4	.87 1/4
July	.88 1/4	.89 1/4	.87 1/4
Sept.	.89 1/4	.89 1/4	.88 1/4
Oats: May	.37 1/2	.37 3/4	.37 1/2
July	.38 1/4	.38 1/4	.37 1/4
Sept.	.40 1/4	.40 1/4	.39 1/4
Port: May			.61 1/2
Lard: May	11.35	11.40	11.35
July	11.40	11.50	11.40
Sept.	11.65	11.67	11.60
Ribs: May	19.15		19.15
July	19.70	19.80	19.60
Sept.	19.85	19.90	19.80

-Spot, 1/2 bid, 1/4 asked.

CHICAGO CASH MARKET			
Wheat. No. 2 hard winter	91.44%	91.45%	
Corn. No. 1 yellow	84%		
No. 2 yellow	81	81	81 1/4
No. 3 yellow	81	81	81 1/4
No. 4 yellow	81	81	81 1/4
No. 5 yellow	83		
No. 6 yellow	83 1/2		
No. 7 yellow	84		84 1/4
No. 3 white	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
No. 4 white	84 1/2		
No. 5 white	83		
No. 6 white	84 1/2		84 1/4
No. 3 white	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/4
No. 4 white	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/4
No. 5 white	86	86	85 3/4

A Helsingfors cable to London says the Bank of Finland and an English

for a £4,000,000 7½ per cent loan to Finland, subject to ratification by the Finnish Parliament.

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Lounge Robe and Pajamas  
To Match—of Same Material  
New, Attractive, Practical  
\$7.00 Complete  
**L. H. AYRES, Haberdasher**



## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

EARNING POWER  
OF STUDEBAKER  
IS EXCEPTIONALMay Earn More in Second Quarter  
Than in First—Its Expansion Program

It is no exaggeration to say that the report of the Studebaker Corporation for the first quarter of 1922 was one of the most brilliant that has been published by any industrial company for several years. It showed that earnings lacked only 50 cents a share of the full year's dividend on the common stock, now on a 77 annual basis. Net earnings in these three months were larger than those in the entire 12 months of either 1913 or 1919. Actual net profits of \$4,065,000 for the period were 90 per cent larger than the \$2,140,000 made in the corresponding three months of 1921. Production of 26,645 cars and sales of 22,801 cars were 141 per cent and 103 per cent larger respectively than those for the 1921 quarter.

It is interesting to note that on the basis of the figures of the prior quarter, the first quarter of 1922 was \$178 compared with an average of \$154 for 1921, indicating that lower raw material prices and increased labor and manufacturing efficiency had made possible price reductions without sacrificing the margin of profit. Inasmuch as there was surplus production in the period of 2384 cars, which will be disposed of in the current three months, the per car profit is obviously adversely affected, but conversely it will benefit in the second quarter.

**Record Output Scheduled**

In fact, with this carry-over and with both the Detroit and South Bend factories at top production, per car profits for the next few months are likely to be close to the best ever obtained. Thus, on a record-breaking scheduled production of 30,000 cars, the aggregate profits should push into new territory. The second quarter of 1921 was Studebaker's best earnings period, a balance of \$6.39 a share being returned for the common stock on sales of 22,446 cars. Unless there is a most unexpected and serious reduction in the price of raw materials, the aggregate profits should push into new territory. The second quarter of 1921 was Studebaker's best earnings period, a balance of \$6.39 a share being returned for the common stock on sales of 22,446 cars. Unless there is a most unexpected and serious reduction in the price of raw materials, the aggregate profits should push into new territory.

In cash, eight drafts and investments Studebaker had on hand April 1, 1922, \$13,400,000. Notwithstanding the rapid stepping up of production, inventory was only about \$1,100,000 ahead of the December 31 total—this, however, despite the presence of a \$7,000,000 finished car inventory in the aggregate.

**Larger Dividends Possible**

Justified by the sales momentum of three years and to maintain its position as the largest manufacturer of standard cars in the world, Studebaker directors have amplified the expansion plans projected late in the winter to include an outlay for new machinery and a new closed body plant as well as a car storage and shipping plant and an electric power plant, all for South Bend. The entire program involves the expenditure of about \$5,000,000, of which the machinery and body plant will consume \$1,500,000 and \$1,750,000, storage and shipping \$500,000 and the power plant \$750,000.

It is officially stated that the subject of increased dividends will receive the early consideration of directors, an inevitable development in the light of earnings and the financial strength of the company. The outlook for the industry is untoward, 30 days hence, tangible action may be anticipated. A policy of extras to supplement the present 77 rate may be adopted, or, what is considered more probable, a return to the old 110 rate which prevailed throughout 1919 and the greater part of 1921.

WHEAT MARKET IS  
UNDER PRESSURE

CHICAGO, May 4.—Wheat prices declined today during the early dealings, some pressure to sell being occasioned by downturns in Liverpool quotations. Talk was current that May traders here were being edged up quite rapidly through deliveries and through rather free selling by long, deliveries in May contracts today of 150,000 bushels were announced, and there were receipts in Chicago today of 140 carloads at wheat. The opening, which ranged from 1/2 to 1/4 lower with May 144 to 144 1/4 and July 145 1/4 to 145 1/4, was followed by material further declines.

Corn started unchanged to 1/4 lower, July 65 1/2 to 65 1/4, and later showed a little setback. Oats opened 1/4 lower to a shade advance, July 40 1/2 to 40 1/4, then rallied a trifle.

A big decrease in western stocks of meal with higher quotations on hog led to a sharp upturn in the value of provisions.

BANK OF ENGLAND  
WEEKLY REPORT

LONDON, May 4.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows these changes:

	1922	1921
Total reserve	135,312,000	273,000
Circulation	125,000,000	784,000
Reserve funds	12,000,000	1,000
Other assets	4,000,000	4,000
Public deposits	14,250,000	212,000
Govt. securities	21,512,000	18,000,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities is now 17.20 per cent, compared with 18.35 per cent last week.

Clearings through London banks for the week were £268,173,000, compared with £251,330,000 last week and £258,000,000 in the week last year.

EARNINGS PICKING  
UP FOR UNION BAG  
& PAPER COMPANY

It has been estimated in the trade that the paper industry in the country lost \$70,000,000 last year in inventory shrinkage alone. The present calendar year will in all probability permit restoration of some part of this depreciation. Union Bag & Paper Co., for example, lost \$459,343 in 1921, after an inventory adjustment of \$1,087,563 but before taxes and interest. For the first three months of 1922, however, the net income available for interest and federal taxes was at the rate of more than \$1,500,000 per annum.

Union Bag & Paper Corporation is the largest manufacturer of paper bags in the United States, and through its subsidiary, the St. Maurice Paper Co., Ltd., of Canada, is no mean factor in the newspaper industry. The bag factories at Hudson Falls, N. Y., and Chicago have a manufacturing capacity of about 6,000,000 bags per annum. Union Bag has just completed a \$6,500,000 financing project through the issuance of a 6 per cent first mortgage 20-year bonds, proceeds of which will be applied to the redemption of the present outstanding first mortgage bonds aggregating \$2,690,000 and to the reimbursement of the company's treasury for capital expenditures. After giving effect to this new financing the balance sheet shows total current assets of \$2,859,465 and only \$766,588 of current liabilities.

## RAILWAY EARNINGS

**SEABOARD AIR LINE**—1921  
March: 1922  
Total operating revenue... \$1,124,553  
Net operating revenue... 474,588

**CANADIAN PACIFIC**—1922  
Fourth week April... \$3,350,000  
From Jan. 1... \$708,000

**BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH**—1922  
Fourth week April... \$340,444  
From Jan. 1... \$147,135

**COLORADO & SOUTHERN**—1922  
March: 1921  
Total operating revenue... \$1,076,473  
Net operating revenue... 234,111

**TEXAS & NEW ORLEANS**—1922  
March: 1921  
Total operating revenue... \$731,464  
Net operating revenue... 80,123

**ST. LOUIS, BROWNVILLE & MEXICO**—1922  
March: 1921  
Total operating revenue... \$519,476  
Net operating revenue... 320,265

**GULF, MOBILE & NORTHERN**—1922  
March: 1921  
Total operating revenue... \$731,464  
Net operating revenue... 80,123

**GALVESTON, HARRISBURG & SAN ANTONIO**—1922  
March: 1921  
Total operating revenue... \$519,476  
Net operating revenue... 320,265

**MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE MARIE**—1922  
March: 1921  
Total operating revenue... \$519,476  
Net operating revenue... 320,265

**HOCKING VALLEY**—1922  
March: 1921  
Total operating revenue... \$519,476  
Net operating revenue... 320,265

**HOUSTON-TEXAS CENTRAL**—1922  
March: 1921  
Total operating revenue... \$519,476  
Net operating revenue... 320,265

**UNLISTED STOCKS**  
(Quoted by Messrs. Wilson, Hooker & Co.)

American Glue com. .... 115  
American Glue pfd. .... 127

American Mfg. com. .... 92  
American Mfg. pfd. .... 85

Arlington Mills .... 94 101  
States Mfg. .... 86 95

Bon. W. Home & Rub. pfd. .... 120  
Cambridge Gas Light .... 175

Columbia Nat. Life Ins. .... 120  
Cornell Mills .... 206

Dartmouth Mfg. com. .... 204  
Dartmouth Mfg. pfd. .... 78

Douglas Shoe pfd. .... 92  
Draper Corp. .... 151

Parr Alpaca Co. .... 129  
Fisk Rubber .... 80

Great Falls Mfg. .... 91  
Greenleaf Tap & Die pfd. .... 85

Graylock Mills .... 213  
Lawrence Mfg. Co. .... 120

Midlow Mfg. Associates .... 128  
Newcomb Stn. Cot. Co. .... 121 1/2

Nonquitt Spinning Co. .... 85  
Pacific Mills .... 164

Pepperell Mfg. .... 171  
Quincy Mill com. .... 212

Regal Shoe pfd. .... 60  
Sharp Mfg. com. .... 105

Union Twist Drill pfd. .... 84  
W. S. Worsted 1st pfd. .... 122

Walter Baker 1st pfd. .... 117  
Wampanoag Mills .... 111

Whitman Mills .... 187 1/2  
Wyle & Towne Mfg. .... 280

\*Tax exempt. †Ex-dividend.  
Extra dividends.

UNITED STATES  
STEEL AND THE  
INDEPENDENTSBig Corporation Not Opposed to  
the Combine—Would  
Still Dominate

Steel manufacturers say that the United States Steel Corporation is not at all disturbed by the proposed merger of independent steel companies, but that, on the contrary, it considers the move a good one. It is felt that a combination would tend to stabilize the industry and benefit shareholders as well as employees. With two big-steel companies in the field prices would tend to be more uniform, and the scramble for business at prices below cost would cease. The depression of last year brought a realization of the need to eliminate price wars, and a consolidation seemed to be the logical outcome.

With its enormous working capital, low cost of production, railroads and advantageous shipping points, United States Steel's loss a ton of steel sold was small compared with certain independents. Last year it showed a deficit after dividends of only \$14,477,785, compared with \$7,865,242 by Republic Steel, \$9,511,505 by Lackawanna and \$6,313,513 by Midvale. This was at the rate of 60 cents a ton of capacity of United States Steel and \$4 a ton of capacity for the three independents.

## No Water in Merger Stock

It is not to be expected that the cost a ton of the proposed combination will be as low as that of United States Steel, but the gap will be narrowed considerably. The merger of seven independents will give the consolidated company a capacity of more than 10,000,000 tons of steel ingots annually, compared with United States Steel's capacity of 22,700,000 tons. The new company would have a working capital of close to \$175,000,000, compared with United States Steel's \$238,785,242. One great benefit would be the ability of the consolidated company to ship at more advantageous points. The saving in freight rates would be large.

Interests identified with the proposed merger say the consolidated company will be "unwatered" at the start. There will be no inflation, they say. Twenty years ago the public knew little about inflation. Through experience it is today well educated. A combination known to be highly inflated would receive a cool reception from prospective buyers of new securities offered. When the Steel Corporation was organized, the contention was that the \$508,000,000 common was all water. James R. Keene was selected to distribute the stock. The steel business was entering upon a period of prosperity, and Keene was successful in selling every share turned over to him.

## Steel Common's Real Value

Steel common advanced to \$55 not long after the corporation began business, but before the end of 1901 sold down to 24. The high level in 1902 was 45 1/2, and the low 29 1/2. In 1903 and 1904 were trying. In 1905 there was a drop to \$10 a share, and in the following year the low record of 8 1/2 was reached. The tendency of Steel common, with inevitable reactions, was upward thereafter. The high record of 136 1/2 was reached in 1917.

The reasons for the appreciation are well known to shareholders. Water originally in the stock has been eliminated, and it now has a book value of \$260 a share. The corporation since its organization has spent out of earnings more than \$1,000,000,000 for new construction and acquisitions, and has added \$988,874,898 to working capital. These two items total three times the common stock outstanding. That the book value of \$260 a share for steel common is real and not fictitious is evident from the fact that since organization the property account has been marked up only \$261,475,575, notwithstanding expenditures of more than \$1,000,000,000 for new construction and acquisitions. On its assets, Steel common should be selling at a great deal higher, but a level nearer to actual worth cannot be reached with the corporation showing deficits each quarter. On a basis of low prices for steel and operations below normal, the assets are there, but the earning power is lacking. The public, as a rule, judges the value of a stock more by earning power than by assets. This earning power cannot be demonstrated until conditions in the steel industry are more stable. Whether this stabilization will come with a merger of the large independents remains to be seen.

Nelson & DeSene  
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Formerly with F. L. Dunne & Co.  
CLOTHES OF DISTINCTION

Tailored from selected importations  
at very attractive prices  
46 CORNHILL, BOSTON, MASS.

## TIRES

At All the Best Dealers  
At Full Cash Discounts  
Prompt Service

Y-D Service Garages, Inc.  
Motor Supply Store, 220 Newbury St., Boston

## State Street Trust Co.

MAIN OFFICE  
33 STATE STREET  
COPILEY SQUARE OFFICE  
401 Boylston Street

MANAQUETTE OFFICE  
Corner Massachusetts Ave. and Boylston St.  
BOSTON, MASS.

Member Federal Reserve System

ST. LOUIS REPORTS  
CONDITIONS ARE  
BECOMING STABLE

ST. LOUIS—Conditions in this Federal Reserve District show the same steady improvement that prevailed the last three months. Unfavorable weather held back seasonal distribution of merchandise, and merchants and manufacturers complain of unwillingness of customers to purchase in quantity or more than they can dispose of from week to week.

The question of prices continues to play an important part, and while confidence in values is greater than at any time since the downward reaction set in, there is still enough uncertainty left to handicap free movement of goods into consumption. A notable improvement has taken place in the demand for iron and steel. Among other lines which have held their own or reported improvement are boots, shoes and automobiles.

Dullness is reported in wholesale dry goods, which shows decreases in volume from the preceding month and last year.

In the main, however, optimism prevails. A universal comment is that conditions are more stable both as to stocks and prices, and the public is in need of commodities of all sorts. Stocks in retailers' hands continue abnormally low in many sections. Orders for goods, while smaller than usual, are being placed in large numbers. Manufacturers are increasing their purchase of raw material and for the first time in a great while are accumulating finished goods in anticipation of a demand later on. Plentiful and easier money has a tendency to broaden manufacturing programs and buying of merchandise for forward delivery.

BELL TELEPHONE  
STOCK SUBSCRIBED

MONTREAL, May 4.—It is announced that the offering of \$5,000,000 Bell Telephone Company of Canada 8 per cent stock is fully subscribed. During the sale the price of the stock rose from 105 1/2 to 109.

It is understood that a fair part of the issue was sold in the United States. The company thus completes its 1922 financing program for this year at least. The original offer of \$2,000,000 was to have been placed immediately, \$1,000,000 during the summer and the final \$2,000,000 in the autumn.

## NEW ISSUE

\$6,932,000

## St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Co.

Prior Lien Mortgage 5 1/2 % Gold Bonds, Series D

Dated January 1, 1922

Interest payable January 1 and July 1 in New York. Callable at 102 1/2 and interest on 60 days' notice.

Series A, B and C Bonds are listed and application will be made to list Series D Bonds on the New York Stock Exchange.

Total Issue of Prior Lien Bonds limited to: \$250,000,000

Outstanding in hands of public, including this issue: 132,605,150

From a letter of Mr. E. N. Brown, Chairman of the Board, to Messrs. Speyer & Co., J. & W. Seligman & Co., Guaranty Company of New York and Lee, Higginson & Co., he summarizes as follows:

ST. LOUIS-SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY COMPANY operates a system aggregating 5,256 miles of road. From St. Louis and Kansas City its lines extend southwest through Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Arkansas into Texas, with a line crossing the Mississippi River at Memphis and extending eastward to Birmingham, Alabama. The Company serves one of the most rapidly developing sections of the United States, and its lines form the shortest routes between most of the important centers served, including Kansas City and Memphis, Memphis and Birmingham, Kansas City and Oklahoma, and St. Louis and points in Texas.

SECURITY: The Prior Lien Mortgage Bonds are secured by a direct mortgage lien on 3,467 miles of line owned in fee and all equipment owned by the Company, subject only to \$10,080,005 underlying bonds and to outstanding equipment notes, and are further secured by pledge of substantially all of the capital stock representing control of an additional 1,694 miles of road, subject to outstanding prior liens. On 1,645 miles of line the bonds are secured by a direct first mortgage.

EARNINGS for the last six years have been as follows:

Year	Total Operating Revenues	Total Income Available for Fixed Charges	Fixed Interest, Rentals, Sinking Funds and other Fixed Charges	Balance Available for Interest on Income Bond Issues
1916	\$53,119,998	\$15,633,405	\$9,501,430	\$6,131,975
1917	59,676,657	16,631,968	9,348,504	7,283,464
1918	72,475,313*	13,524,535	8,962,395	4,562,140
1919	82,202,918*	13,868,915	9,582,552	4,286,363
1920	98,723,039**	16,293,096	10,097,451	6,195,645
1921	86,292,584	17,932,723	10,203,773	7,728,950

\*U. S. R. R. Administration.  
\*\*U. S. R. R. Administration 2 months; guaranty period 6 months; corporate period 4 months.

Total income available for fixed charges for the six years ended December 31, 1921, averaged \$15,647,440, or over 1.62 times average annual fixed charges for that period. For the year ended December 31, 1921, total income amounted to over 1.69 times all fixed charges, including interest on this issue.

EQUITY: The Prior Lien Bonds are followed by \$40,432,393 Adjustment Mortgage 6% Bonds, \$35,192,000 Income Mortgage 6% Bonds, \$7,500,000 Preferred Stock and \$50,447,026 Common Stock, the indicated market value of which at present quoted prices aggregates more than \$75,000,000.

We Offer these Bonds for Investment

Price 95 and interest, to yield about 5.95%

The issuance and sale of these Bonds have been authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Lee, Higginson & Co.

Speyer & Co.

J. & W. Seligman & Co.

The above statements, while not guaranteed, are based upon information and advice which we believe accurate and reliable.

Boston

BROKERS' LOANS  
CLIMB TOWARD  
OLD 1919 PEAK

## Recent Expansion Has Not Impaired Liquid Position of Reserve System

Loans of Wall Street brokers are fast approaching the previous peak registered in July, 1919. At the present time they approximate \$1,250,000,000, which is close to the total brokers' loans in December of that year, when the level stood at about \$1,350,000,000.

Ever since last August, which was the low point with total loans of around \$500,000,000, there has been a steady increase. Due to the increased volume of transactions and the rapid rise in security prices the last four months, the loan expansion has been more pronounced than in the final months of 1921. The gain to Jan. 1, 1922, was only \$150,000,000, whereas the increase since the first of the year has been \$500,000,000.

Following is a table showing brokers' loans at various dates since the high of July, 1919:

Date	Loans
April 30, 1922	\$1,250,000,000
April 18, 1922	1,100,000,000
March 17, 1922	750,000,000
Jan. 6, 1922	650,000,000
Nov. 7, 1921	500,000,000
Aug. 2, 1921	500,000,000
June 21, 1921	600,000,000
Dec. 14, 1920	700,000,000
Nov. 20, 1920	750,000,000
Aug. 26, 1920	850,000,000
July 31, 1919	900,000,000
April 30, 1919	900,000,000
Feb. 1, 1919	1,350,000,000
Dec. 5, 1918	1,000,000,000
Oct. 8, 1918	1,350,000,000
July 31, 1919	1,750,000,000

## Loans Not Excessive

Notwithstanding the increase in Wall Street loans, the credit situation presents an entirely different picture from 1919. In July, 1919, member banks were indebted to the Federal Reserve system through rediscount operations \$2,296,248,000, of which more than \$1,500,000,000 was secured by government paper. The total includes rediscounted paper and bills bought. Today the volume of discounts and bills sought for the reserve system is only \$582,615,000. Of this \$178,943,000 is secured by government collateral and \$403,672,000 by commercial or other paper.

The recent expansion in brokers' loans has taken place in a period of easy credit, whereas the 1919 specu-

GOODYEAR TIRE  
BOND'S POSITIONDebentures Payable at Maturity  
at 110—May Be Paid Before

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company debenture 5 per cent sinking fund bonds, due May 1, 1931, are payable at maturity at 110. Selling around 102, they yield about 9.15 per cent if held until maturity. There is also a prospect that they may be paid off before maturity through operation of the sinking fund, which provides that on or before March 15 there shall be set aside each year, out of the earnings of the preceding calendar year remaining after fixed charges and payment of dividends accrued on prior preference stock to the end of the previous year \$1,500,000 cash, or 25 per cent of such remaining net earnings, whichever is greater, to be applied on or before May 15 to the purchase of debenture bonds at not exceeding 110 and interest. All bonds purchased or redeemed shall be canceled.

## Little Room for Criticism

The following, showing rediscounts of the Federal Reserve system, as well as the New York bank, as of today, compared with July 1919, illustrates the liquidated position:

## FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Rediscounts—	At present	July, 1919
Gov. paper	\$178,943,000	\$1,684,344,000
Other paper	\$21,108,000	\$21,387,000
Bills bought	\$2,515,000	\$20,025,000
Total	\$202,566,000	\$1,725,756,000

BANK		
Rediscounts—		
Gov paper .....	\$30,932,004	\$742,901,000
Other paper .....	16,159,901	82,342,000

## NEW YORK FEDERAL RESERVE BANK

Rediscounts—	At present	July, 1919
Gov. paper	\$30,932,004	\$742,961,000
Other paper	\$16,189,801	\$1,342,000
Bills bought	\$2,515,000	\$20,025,000
Total	\$49,636,805	\$764,328,000

If any, room for criticism of the recent expansion in Wall Street loans. With business borrowing dormant, bankers have welcomed the opportunity to place surplus funds in liquid "Street"

From these figures it is evident, according to bankers, that there is little, if any, room for criticism of the recent expansion in Wall Street loans. With business borrowing dormant, bankers have welcomed the opportunity to place surplus funds in liquid "Street" loans, secured by high-grade stocks and bonds. Banking opinion is that Comptroller Criesinger overlooked the liquidated position of our Federal Reserve system, and its credit expansion power today, when he spoke against extension of large amounts for anything that smacks of speculation.

WOOL COMPANY  
IS INCORPORATED

Francis Willey & Co., Inc., of Boston has been incorporated under Massachusetts laws to deal in wool and cotton and woolen and cotton products. The authorized capital stock is 17,500 shares of cumulative 6 per cent preferred of \$100 par and 1000 shares of no par common stock. The incorporators are George W. Matthews of Cambridge, Mass., president; John K. Howard of Boston and Robert H. Holt, Lexington.

In the reorganization last year provision was made that while any debenture or first mortgage bonds remain outstanding, control of the management, through the right to elect a majority of directors, was vested in a board of trustees consisting of Clarence Dillon, of Dillon, Read & Co., Cleveland, and Owen D. Young, vice-president of the General Electric Company.



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## THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

## The Own-Your-Home Exposition in New York

NEW YORK has responded to the housing shortage by holding another Own-Your-Home Exposition. It is the fourth effort of its kind to impress the public, not only with the blessings of a permanent home, but with the comparative ease with which this blessing may be attained. The means, put at the disposal of the provident family by savings banks, and savings and loan associations (or, which is the same thing, building and loan associations), are stressed in this exposition more forcefully than they have been in previous ones. This year it seems to be assumed that everyone wants to own a home; fewer enchanting models are displayed than formerly of dainty cottages within whose immaculate walls work masquerades as make-believe. The situation, evidently, has changed; the desire has been planted and is well-rooted in many. Therefore, the thesis of the present exposition is: "You can satisfy your desire."

Representatives of organizations, ready to finance the thrifty home builder, were present to explain methods and rates. It was learned that savings banks will lend up to 60 per cent of a fair valuation of one's property, and will let a first mortgage run almost indefinitely if payments on a loan are prompt.

**How Payment May Be Made**  
From a savings and loan association one may borrow 80 per cent of one's property's value, paying 6 per cent on the loan and 6 per cent on the principal. By this method, one wipes out his indebtedness at the rate of \$10 a month on each \$1000 borrowed, \$5 being paid for interest and \$5 for the paying-off of the loan. The borrower becomes a member of the loan association, and his payments on his principal earn interest for him. The investments of these associations lie exclusively in real estate mortgages, most of them on small dwellings; they own no real estate and

will not take a home away from a borrower who is in arrears with his payments, without exhausting all legal means to assist him in catching up with his indebtedness.

**Labor-Savers in the Home**  
Having taught people that, when on pleasure bent, it is worth while to have a frugal mind, the exposition went on to point out their decreasing importance as hard laborers within their homes. It showed automatic devices for feeding furnaces, regulating temperature, heating water instantaneously at the turn of the faucet, self-lighting gas apparatus for illumination and heating, cookers which almost cook meals complete. Boldly, one is told that the weakest link in the housekeeping mechanism has always been the human link. Machines are offered as superior substitutes for forgetful and awkward human drudgery.

And people are delighted. Why not? All this means a better working home, an increased content for every member of the family. Moreover, it grants release for occupations which quicken the mind as housework never has done, unless in the case of very exceptional temperaments. It makes possible a more vigilant motherhood, a more companionable wifehood, a profession, perhaps; more art, more study, more delight, more upbuilding of character through a wider and intenser service to the community.

The exposition has contributed many practical answers to the questions which many, many women are asking: "How can we own a home when we haven't the means?" "How can I manage a home when I am necessarily occupied with interests outside of it?"

## Some Useful Soups

**Almond Soup**— $\frac{1}{4}$  pound of sweet almonds, 1 head of celery, 1 teaspoonful of peppercorns, 1 ounce of butter, 1 ounce of flour,  $\frac{1}{4}$  ounce of bitter almonds, 1 large onion,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pints of white stock, 1 teaspoonful of salt,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pints of milk,  $\frac{1}{4}$  pint of cream. Blanch and pound the almonds and boil them 1 hour in the stock with the peppercorns, onions and celery; rub through a hair sieve, with the back of a wooden spoon. Heat the butter in a saucepan, until browned, add the flour and mix until smooth, add the milk and stir; boil 2 or 3 minutes, then add stock and salt; reheat. Put the cream into a tureen and add to it the soup. Serve at once.

**Artichoke Soup**—2 pounds of Jerusalem artichokes,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ounces of butter, 1 potato, 1 large onion,  $\frac{1}{4}$  pint of milk, 2 bay leaves, 1 teaspoonful of white peppercorns, 1 teaspoonful of salt, 1 quart of white stock. Cut up the vegetables into slices and put into a saucepan with the butter; fry slightly a few minutes, taking care they do not brown. Add the stock, peppercorns, salt and bay leaves. Simmer for 1 hour, add the potato and celery into small pieces, lay at the bottom of a saucepan and on this place the fowl, trussed for boiling, with the carrot and turnip just cut in halves. Pour the water round and add the rice or barley, simmer slowly about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hours. Lift out the fowl and serve with a suitable sauce. Moisten the soup with a little water, lay to the broth with the salt. Remove the carrot and turnip and serve.

If a richer soup is desired,  $\frac{1}{4}$  pint of cream may be added by pouring it into the tureen, before the hot soup is served. Serve with toasted bread, cut into small squares.

**Chicken Broth**—1 chicken or stewing fowl, 1 carrot, 1 small lettuce, 1 small turnip, 1 teaspoonful of salt, 2 tablespoonfuls of flour, 2 tablespoonfuls of rice or barley, 1 large onion, 2 stalks of celery, 3 pints of water. Cut the onion, lettuce and celery into small pieces, lay at the bottom of a saucepan and on this place the fowl, trussed for boiling, with the carrot and turnip just cut in halves. Pour the water round and add the rice or barley, simmer slowly about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hours. Lift out the fowl and serve with a suitable sauce. Moisten the soup with a little water, lay to the broth with the salt. Remove the carrot and turnip and serve.

If a richer soup is desired, joint the fowl and boil  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours in the water, before the vegetables are added; then proceed as above.

**Fish Soup**—About 1 pound of mackerel or haddock, some fish bones or skin, 2 stalks of celery, 2 ounces of flour,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoonful of peppercorns,  $\frac{1}{4}$  pint of milk, 1 large onion, 2 quarts of water, 1 ounce of butter,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoonfuls of salt, a little chopped parsley. Skin and fillet the fish, put the bones, skin, and any other fish trimmings into a saucepan with the water and salt; bring to the boil and skim thoroughly; add celery, peppercorns and onions and boil for  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hours. Pass through a sieve. Melt the butter in a pan, add the flour, stir until smooth, then add milk. Allow this to boil 3 or 4 minutes, then add soup and a little minced parsley, if liked, also the fillets of fish cut into small pieces. Boil 8 to 10 minutes and serve with toasted or fried bread, cut into small squares and served separately.

## An Oven for Kitchennette and Camp

A new type of oven is on the market, designed particularly for the portable gas stove, but suitable to any kind of direct heat—coal, gas, electricity, fuel oils or alcohol.

Its construction is such that unusually complete utilization of heat is attained, while exhausted heat and moisture, freed by the cooking food, are pushed out, thus insuring both economy and thorough baking.

For the preparation of special baked dishes or light baked meals at odd times, it will prove a convenience.



The Shepherd Frieze, by Lawson Wood

## Nursery Decorations

ONCE upon a time, nurseries used to be decorated with large colored pictures, taken from the Christmas numbers of illustrated papers and framed in simple frames. They hung high on the walls, looked rather far away, and often portrayed a pretty milkmaid, with a wooden pail under her arm and a bit of pink ribbon or a pinky pattern on her frock, or a luxuriously clad little girl in a black velvet dress, a jacy pinafore, and a blue sash.

Those pictures were sitting-still pictures. They seemed to express a capacity for looking pretty and doing nothing. But a point that is conspicuous about the present-day nursery decoration, which generally takes the form of a frieze, is the great activity

that these friezes represent. They depict children, and such lively children that you feel that if you could spin the nursery round, like those houses that are made to revolve, so that the windows can follow the course of the sun, the children would appear to be actually running or skipping or jumping or digging in the sand, as the case may be.

## Some New Friezes

There are black silhouette friezes of this kind, by artists like Cecil Alden and John Hassall, and there is a fascinating one, called "The Happy Day," by another artist, colored in delicious pinks and pures and primrose-yellow, blue and every variety of delicate tint. It represents the events of a child's day, and what a busy, active day it is. Up with the birds, it jumps from under a patchwork quilt and peeps out of the window at the little feathered friends, singing on the tree outside. Then comes the bath and breakfast, and next a turn at swinging, bowing a hoop, doing lessons, or teaching dolls to do theirs. Following that, you see a trio out in the rain, under a big green umbrella. And, in the evening, the same trio sitting still at last in a huge armchair, listening to a delightful "mumale," in a Victorian crinoline, telling stories, her expressive hands outspread. One cannot imagine a child whose nursery was decorated with that frieze being idle or wanting to be idle for a moment, having such an example of energy in front of it.

The newest nursery frieze is by the well-known humorist, Lawson Wood, and is called "The Home Farm." It is a series of landscape panels, treated in the modern decorative style, in pure color which, when properly hung with the extra sheets that are provided arranged between the panels, gives a panoramic view of the whole work of the farm and also conveys a wonderful sense of space.

## Farm Scenes Pictured

Who ever knew a child who did not love a farm, who was not fascinated by all its various activities? There is the delightful shepherd with his flock of black-faced sheep, the little girl in the sunbunnet feeding the chickens, the splendid team of horses in the plowed field, the gray and pink pigs assembling at the trough. The artist has caught the humor of the farmyard denizens' movements in a way that makes you want to laugh. There are the antics of the kitchen lambs, the characteristically funny stride of the chickens, in haste to reach the bowl of corn; the pig that forgets its manners and puts its foot in the trough. And, backing the whole scene

with its green grass and trees and golden cornfield, and little scarlet roofs here and there, is a deep, blue summer sky, with fat, white clouds.

Such a frieze, surely, would transform a city nursery and carry an imaginative child away on wings of fancy into the wonderful land depicted on the walls. It is also interesting to learn that this frieze is being used for the grown-up side of the home as well, especially in billiard rooms.

## The Hanging of the Frieze

So much depends on how a frieze is hung in a nursery. I have seen the "Home Farm" look absolutely dreadful, away up under a cornice at the top of an ugly, yellow paper; and equally charming, surmounting a primrose-yellow dado, with the palest possible pinkish paper above, practically a white "broken" with pink.

The usual idea is to have at the top of the dado, and just beneath the frieze, a little decorative border to connect the two. The "Home Farm" frieze is too fine to be allied with one of the ordinary printed borders, and the decoration with this should be a hand-drawn stencil, picking up the colors in the frieze.

An expert in the employ of the firm who were responsible for the carrying out of several of the designs for nurseries, made by royalties, and shown at the Ideal Home Exhibition, a couple of years ago, in talking to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, recently emphasized the fact that great care should be taken in the choice of subject for a frieze to be used in a children's nursery.

"We had a washable frieze sent to us a short while ago," he said, "depicting the story of Bluebeard! Needless to say, we turned it down. Every right idea should be fostered, and, above all, I think that you want to be truthful in decorating a nursery. There should be no imitations."

## An Expert's Opinion

"As regards color schemes," he continued, "all things in the way of color and ornament should be kept at a height of not more than six feet, and above that there should be ivory white to give light. The dado may be primrose or sunlight-yellow, with which a blue cork carpet would look well. We have recently done a nursery, which has white walls and a coral pink dado, surmounted by a Peter Pan frieze."

When all is said and done, the decorating of a nursery is an individual matter. So much must be taken into consideration, the environment of the house, the outlook from the windows in the room and their aspect, the size of the room, and, above all, the tastes and individuality of the small occupants.

One mother who is an artist, and

## The Decorative Value of a Trellis

HAVE you ever thought about the decorative value of trellises?

They have been growing in popularity in the last few years. Architects are realizing more and more their charm. They are lovely, when attached to the side walls of a low, white, stucco house, or even a white clapboard one.

A trellis is well-placed when attached to the wall on either side of a colonial doorway. Here it forms a parallel line with the glass side panels of the door, and the play of light and shadow that is very popular, especially in the south, in the days just previous to the Civil War. We often see remnants of lovely old trellises, occasionally in good condition, in the wonderfully beautiful and stately gardens of Charleston, N. C., covered with the lovely Marshall roses.

## The Position of Trellises

To attain their full beauty, trellises must stand on the southern or eastern side of houses. There is only one use to which we can put a trellis on a northern or western exposure, and that is to make it support the English ivy. The English ivy does love such an exposure, and it is about the only vine that will endure severe winds. On the other hand, when our trellis faces the south or east, we can adorn it with either flowering vine or ivy.

The trellis is beautiful, when used as a support for one of the many worthwhile varieties of a rambler rose. A pink daisy that clambers up a trellis and peeps into our second story window is wonderfully appealing. We have been overlooking of late this old-fashioned daisy rose, and it seems a pity.

However, we do not have to confine our choice to roses, when we select a plant or a vine to adorn our trellis. The common honeysuckle is always at its best when grown on a trellis.

The coral variety is most attractive, when trained against a white wall. Then the clematis, either the purple or red jackman type, is attractive in June, and the clematis paniculata is just the thing for later in the season. It is both showy and fragrant. The trumpet vine is a wise choice. The moonflower has a poetry all its own. It unfolds rapidly its rather large blossoms during the twilight, and by 10 p. m. has become a mass of white. The wistaria is desirable as far as beauty goes, but while I can recommend it for a pergola, it should never be planted against a light trellis. It is too heavy and too dense a grower. In three years' time its weight will perhaps break the trellis.

Some people plant a Forsythia at the base of a trellis, but this bush is not suitable for such a location. If the beautiful, when in bloom, and there is no flower that receives a more joyous welcome when it unfurls its yellow petals, while perhaps the last snow pile is fading away. But it has not the pliability of a vine, and will not clamber. Moreover, its foliage is rather indurated in the warm summer months, when our trellis should be at its best.

## New Lamps for Old Vases

Often one has a vase, or a bowl, or a jug of attractive appearance, which serves no purpose and gradually is crowded to the back of a shelf or into the attic. If your house is lighted by electricity, why not convert this handsome idler into an industrial lamp?

It may be done by buying an "adapter," which fits into the opening of the vase, like the cover of a teapot, and is surmounted by a stem upon which are the sockets for bulbs, the attachment, and the chain for lighting.

has designed a nursery for her little girl with sunshine-yellow walls, does not believe in having any decoration at all, even to the extent of not having a single picture. She thinks that the toys, which are kept on open shelves, introduce sufficient pattern. Another little woman expresses disapproval of fixed decoration, in the form of friezes, and says that she prefers pictures which can be changed at intervals.

"I think that you ought to have beautiful natural things for children to look at," she said, "like bowls of fruit and vases of flowers, so as to train them to appreciate beauty, and there should be a cream wall paper, as it makes the best background."

## Moth-Proofing by the Sewing Machine

THE season is at hand when woolen and fur garments must be stored away, safe from moths, and the excellent moth-proofed bags in the market are not practical for all of us, since the cheapest price of a set of three is \$1.50; while the cedar and tar bags cost from 98 cents to \$1.55 each, according to size, and one cannot be certain of success in this matter, unless she buys the best; hence a cheaper, homemade article is often welcome.

Buy Kraft paper, dimensions 40x48 inches; these figures determine the quality. Kraft paper of lighter weight is unsuitable. This paper may be purchased at regular stationers' shops for 75 cents a dozen sheets. It can be fashioned into very fine bags which, with 2-cents' worth of moth-proof spread paste on bag, cannot be rivalled for the practical purpose of preserving winter garments.

Having determined the size of bag required, cut your sheets accordingly: if you need a larger size than the 40 by 48 sheet, place these sheets by lapping one upon the other, one inch, and sewing on the machine at either edge of the lap. You may stay the sheets in place by pinning between the area of the stitching, but never pierce the paper at any other point. Having secured a sheet two inches larger in length and width than you desire to make your bag, place upon it a second sheet, one inch smaller on all sides. Fix the sheets together with pins within the inch area that will lie between the stitching. Let the pin heads be accessible on the larger sheet. Turn the inch extension of the larger sheet over upon the smaller sheet on three sides and stitch, first, on the outer edge; then an inch in, on the inner edge of the flap, still again. Place the garments to be preserved in the bag and sprinkle with moth-proof powder.

Push the garments far enough within to leave a convenient flap edge to work upon, at the opening of the bag; put the bag on the table and left; turn the paste-covered flap over onto the smaller sheet and press, securing the mouth of the bag. Use a homemade flour paste.

Be sure to square the corners perfectly, when putting the bag together, and, in sewing carry the stitching entirely across the corners. Use a stitch slightly longer than that which you would ordinarily use, so that the stitching may not cut the paper. There is little danger of this, since the paper is tough.

For an investment of 75 cents for paper and 15 cents for powder, you may make six bags for which, otherwise, you would have to pay \$1.50 each. They can be used year after year, diminishing in size each year by one inch, where they have been cut open. These bags may be laid upon shelves, and, by making them yourself, you may have bags of any size.

A memorandum of contents should be made on every bag.

## Substitute Shelves

The decorative value of a fireplace and chimney piece can be approximated, in a room which lacks this architectural touch, by a shelf supported on brackets extending to the floor in the curved line of a capital. The place selected for this shelf should be the one which would have been chosen for a chimney, had one been put in, and it should be of the length and breadth appropriate to a mantel in that space. Its color and finish must match that of the woodwork in the room and its ornaments carry out the idea of a chimney piece. In front of it a sofa may be drawn, its back turned to the mock chimney, thus calling attention away from the absence of grate and hearth.

## The Art of Patching

MENDING in any of its forms, be it patching, or darning, or merely sewing up, is one of the nice arts of the household and involves certain fixed ideals.

In the spring of the year the alert housewife does all of these mending things which she has perforce left undone during her mending revels of winter, and the endurance of the household linens depends 50 per cent on the mender's expertness and assiduity.

The general operation of tearing thinned sheets down the middle and putting them together again at their outer edges, even as one may have treated the family blankets, is quickly done, since the sewing machine simplifies the business. Seam with the honest-looking strap seam and turn an inch hem for both edges.

Mending and patching, however, is no simple process. There are square holes and jagged ones, rectangular and triangular ones, but, in almost every case, the tear should be cut to an oval or circular hole. This fashioning presents biasing threads at every point, therefore it gives an added dependability of fabric; biases do not easily tear. The patch, on the contrary, should almost always be square (we are discussing regular cases, not the exceptions, in this grammar of mending). Cut the patch an inch and a half larger than the hole.

Now, to mend a circular hole is a good deal more difficult than to square the hole to the patch, but the result is worth while. In every case the "way" of the goods used for the patch must be found. The threads of the patch and of the fabric is always reckoned along the length of the sheeting. Threads must "run" true, so that no biasing is caused by badly adjusted threads. Having squared the patch and determined its adjustment, fold it in the middle and baste its length—and a patch's length is always reckoned along the length of the sheeting, even should the patch's greatest dimension lie the other way.

Mark with pencil an oval or circular place within the least possible dimension that shall include the entire defect, and cut out the goods as marked. Fold the fabric in a way to get the exact diameter of the hole along the length of the sheeting, and register, by basting, the exact middle as you have registered the middle of the patch. Place these markings together, patch and hole, and pin on the sides; hold the patch to the light to determine if you have the hole in the center of the patch. If so, baste midway between the patch and edge of the hole. Turn the edge of the patch in and baste it carefully to the sheeting. Reverse the fabric and turn in the biasing edge of the hole and baste again. Exactitude must be had by much basting before any sewing is done. Pell the patch to the sheeting, the sheeting to the patch, with very fine stitching. The results will be eminently satisfactory both as to durability and appearance.

## A New Garden Device

One of the exhibits at the flower show, recently held in New York, was that of an inexpensive plant forcer or glass frame. This consists merely of galvanized-wire adjustments and sheets of glass, which can be put together and taken apart in a few moments and carried about when made. The device enables the amateur or professional grower, without capital, to keep ahead of the season without the enormous outlay of hot beds and glass houses. He may sow his seeds in the autumn and carry them through the winter; or sow them in the open air in the early spring. While frosts are still nightly visitors. Moreover, in the autumn when a sudden threat of frosts makes one tremble for the garden, this frame can be put into quick use as a protector.

The company which has put the invention on the market sells only the wire adjustments, which come in sizes to suit different types of frame, appropriate to different plants. For the sheets of glass, you must go to a glass cutter, unless you have on hand old photograph plates or window panes.

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Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, April 4.—While it is useful and instructive to examine the tendencies and developments in individual parts of the motor car, its general evolution can be seen only by a careful study of all the features that survive the test of public approval. Now that the detailed specifications of nearly all the 1922 cars on the British market have been made available, it is possible to analyze the equipment and indicate popular tendencies in design.

The battle of the cylinders is seen to be all in favor of the four, which outnumber the sixes by about seven to one, and the eights and twelves combined by about fourteen to one. Three-speed gears still hold a slight advantage in popularity over the four speeds. Variable speeds, at present, are fitted to a very small percentage of the cars produced, but they are increasing in popularity. Nearly half the marketed cars are fitted with cone clutches, with the single plate and multi-disc patterns almost equally in favor of the remainder. Magneto ignition, which at one time promised to be the only form of ignition on motor car engines, is now fitted only to five out of every six cars offered to the British public. Spiral bevel final drive, is decidedly favored, with worm drive fitted only on one car in 10. For front suspensions, half elliptical springs are used on 75 per cent of the cars, quarter elliptical springs serving for the majority of the remainder. Half elliptical springs are favored for rear suspension for more than 50 per cent of the cars, cantilever springs being fitted to nearly 25 per cent of the cars marketed. Disk wheels are rolling into popularity, sharing with wire wheels the general favor. Detachable rims are not yet popular in Britain. Electric lighting and electric starters, of course, are fast becoming universal.

Four-Cylinder Car Popular  
It appears, therefore, that the car for which at present there is the greatest market is one equipped with a four-cylinder engine, three speed gear, cone clutch, magneto ignition, spiral bevel final drive, half elliptical suspension, electric lighting and starter. Comparing this with the features in favor last year it is seen that the type of car has not altered, but certain features have gained in popularity. Conspicuous in this connection are the four-cylinder engine, and four-speed gears. Generally the effect of trade difficulties can be traced in the application of eight-cylinder engines, although this design is being developed on racing cars.

Signs that the variable form of gearing is receiving the attention of inventors have multiplied recently. In addition to the gear, in which the gearing is controlled by the speed of car operating through a governor, there is a further attempt to solve the problem by an adaptation of the hydraulic oil clutch. In this case the gear is raised or lowered by the opening and closing of a valve under the control of the driver by means of a lever on the steering wheel. It is claimed that by this method acceleration is remarkably even and rapid, that the mechanism is practically indestructible, and that the clutch and gear troubles are entirely eliminated.

Franchman's New Tire  
With the increased reliability of the general mechanism of motor cars, attention is being given to the improvement of pneumatic tires. The well-known Rapson patents are an example of this tendency, and recently a French inventor has produced a new wheel in which the inner tube sits not only the tire proper, but the space between the outer disks of the wheel. Each disk is independent of the other and bolts to an enlarged hub to form the flange for the outer cover and at the same time the auxiliary air chamber for the inner tube. It is claimed for this invention that it allows the tire to be driven at less than the normal pressure, that by dissipating friction heat it lessens the liability to punctures and bursts, and therefore adds considerably to the life of the tire.

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## OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

## The Little Brown Birds

THE little brown birds in the garden make most delightful friends, and although we are careful to throw out the crumbs to feed them when the winter makes living a problem to the feathered folk, few people try to keep their birds during the warmer months of the year; yet there are many little ways of enticing them to build their nest in the garden. Even if it is only a tiny town garden, there are many birds who will take possession of a nest box, and all will be thankful for a bird bath or pool.

Simple nest boxes are quite easy to make. A short piece of bark-covered log will do. The top should be sawn off, with a slope sufficient to allow the water to run off, the bottom end being cut quite straight. Fifteen inches is about the right length and the log should be about seven inches in diameter; cut out with a chisel a hollow space large enough to contain the nest, reaching to within six inches or so of the top of the log. Close up the bottom of the log with a round piece of board, and finally with an auger bore a hole through the side, slightly upwards, to prevent rain getting in. This is to make the entrance through which the bird will enter the nest box. It should be large enough to admit the kind of bird for which the box is provided. Many small birds will readily take possession of a log nest box. When completed, the nest box should be firmly fixed to the trunk of the tree. To do this, fasten two stout pieces of wire to the back of the nest box, using staples for the purpose. The wire is twisted around the trunk of a tree, and firmly fastened. Two staples, driven into the bark of the tree, will keep the wire in position and steady the nest box. If properly managed, the whole will be immovable.

## For Robins and Tits

Any old tin in the ivy or in a shrub will be seized upon by both robins and tits. Both these birds love tin. Toward pots, fixed with the top against a wall, will make excellent nesting places. One friend of the writer's acquaintance commandeers every tin she can find, and these are placed in every bush and against the walls of the garden. The birds use them all, and the strangest residents take possession of them. One friend of the writer's acquaintance, in spite of their bad name, are delightful birds to watch, and they will speedily take possession of a box, placed on a pole, and promptly fill it with nesting material. Even the beautiful, and useful barn owl, can be lured into nesting in a "dove cot," placed against a wall of a shed, or house, provided it is screened by trees, and close under the eaves. The barn owl often appears during the day, in the winter time, and flits about the garden.

## Making a Bird's Bath

A bird's bath or pool can be easily made. Once the writer hollowed one from the thick trunk of a chestnut tree, that had been cut down close to the ground. Three young saplings sprang from the sides, and the whole made a pretty pool to drink and bathe in. Birds came to drink and bathe. If a barrel is sawn off to within a few inches of the bottom, it can be sunk in the center of the lawn. Some coarse gravel should be laid in it, and this should be arranged so that the sides should be down and form a little beach. Unless the pool is a bath, it will not be able to scramble out, and the pool will not be suitable for bathing in. If the barrel is deep enough, a water lily plant can be placed in the center, and the birds will perch upon the leaves and drink. But the shelving edge is nicest, for it is available for the birds' bathing all the year round, and most birds love a bath, even on a frosty day. Take care to break the ice in winter time, and to add some hot water occasionally, as the birds often are very thirsty in cold weather.

## Who Discovered Great Britain?

IF ANYONE were to ask us who discovered America, we should all be able to answer on the spot; but we might not be so ready with an answer if the same question were put to us about Great Britain. And yet the British Isles were, once upon a time, as unknown to the Greeks and Romans, and other peoples living round the shores of the Mediterranean, as America was to Europeans before they sailed across the Atlantic.

That call of the distant land which came to Columbus, and stirred within him the spirit of adventure, came in a similar way to a Greek seaman, named Pytheas, who lived a few hundred years B. C., so he sailed from his home port toward the west; and, after an absence of some years, returned to give his fellow countrymen the first direct news of Great Britain, as well as of the wide North Sea and Arctic regions.

The Little World of the Ancients

Before giving a further account of this little world, we must be explained why it was that his people and their neighbors knew so little of the countries beyond their home borders. History and trade began long ago in the distant east, and there was a busy commerce carried on in the Mediterranean and along the caravan routes into Asia, for many generations before there was any acquaintance, except by rumor, of the territories that spread over the west and north of Europe. There were ancient tales of a land where day and night were mingled, some news from the Arctic north having filtered through; and it was believed that up there people slept for six months in the year, but the world of the west, beyond the Pillars of Hercules,

the old name for the rocks that overlook the Straits of Gibraltar, was quite a sealed book, except to the Phoenicians.

These intrepid pioneers of commerce were bringing tin from the Cornish mines, and amber from the Baltic, in very remote times. Now the rich Phoenician traders of Tyre and Sidon must have had a great deal to tell their home folk about distant lands and their inhabitants, but they were so selfish and so jealous about their trade, so determined not to have any rivals in business, that they kept all they knew to themselves. They said everything they could to discourage others from following their example and told all sorts of incredible tales about the difficulties and dangers they encountered. So the dwellers by the Mediterranean shores remained in ignorance, content to picture the world as a round, flat plate, encircled by a broad, even rim of ocean, with the Pillars of Hercules bounding the west.

## The Greeks Copy the Phoenicians

But the Phoenicians were not forever to have it all their own way, in keeping secret the routes of their trading expeditions. The Greeks were a cultured people and they were to the desire to go in search of distant regions, full of unknown people and animals, and could no longer be satisfied with fanciful and untrustworthy tales. So, about the time that Alexander the Great was preparing to march into Asia with his armies, Pytheas was making ready for a very different kind of expedition in a contrary direction.

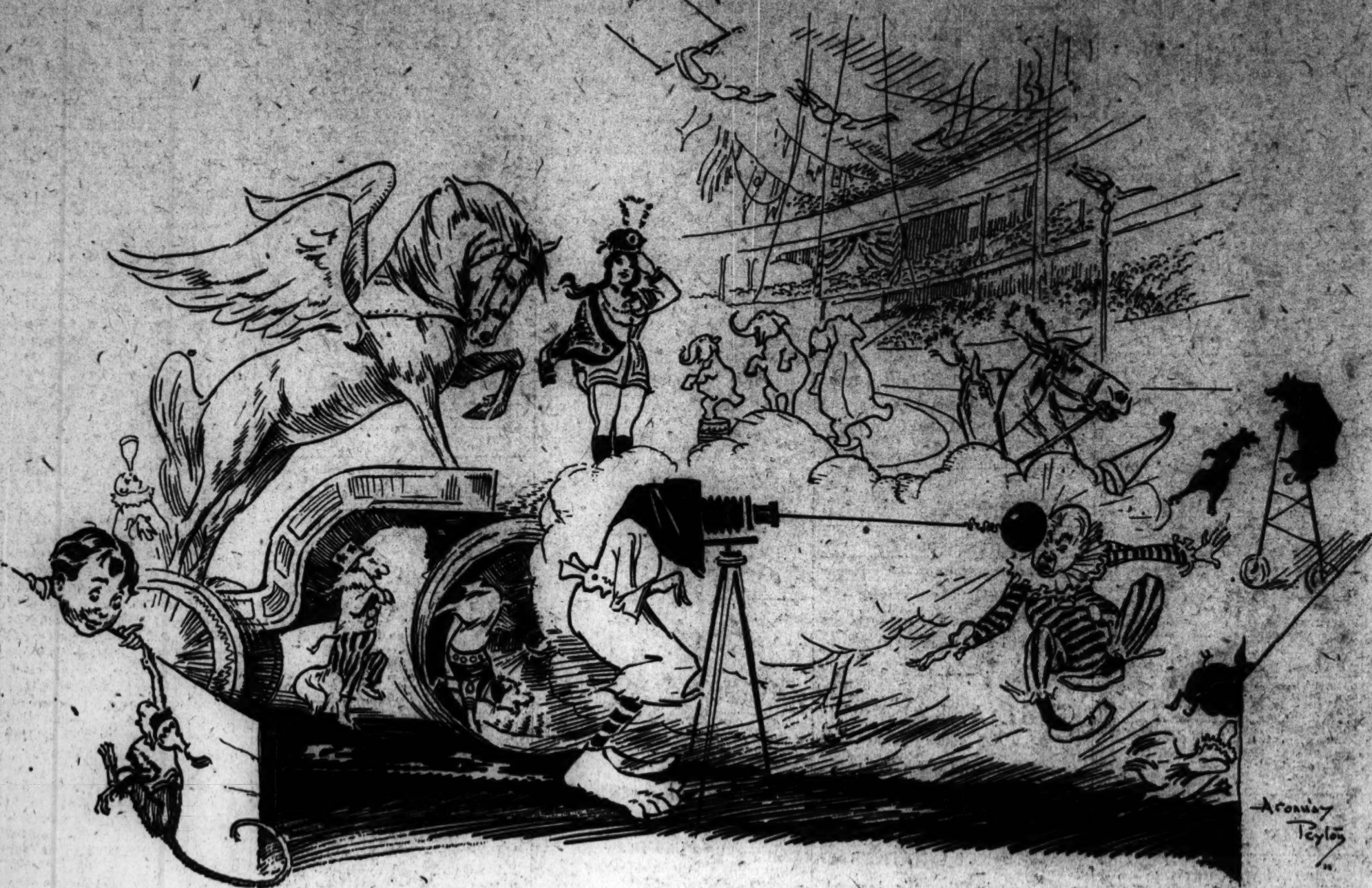
It must have been an exciting moment for him when he weighed anchor at Marseilles, his port of start; he knew not how vast was the ocean, how wild its storms, nor how perilous

the lands that lay before him. But he had his good ship under him, and the stars to guide him, for the heavens were the only compass in those days. With a daring which, perhaps, we can hardly appreciate, he followed in the track of the old Phoenicians and sailed out fearlessly beyond the Pillars of Hercules, into the ocean that he had never seen before. He skirted the south coast of Spain, the Tarishah of the Bible, sailed past the Cape of St. Vincent and Finisterre, braved the Bay of Biscay and came to Brittany. Then he crossed to Britain and anchored somewhere off Kent. He now traveled about the country and went on foot into Cornwall.

## A Bold Explorer

Returning to his ship, he sailed right up north to the farthest tip of the Shetlands. Think of the North Sea nowadays, plowed by hundreds of steamers; and then picture that lonely Greek vessel with its sails, and its rowers with their long oars, slowly making its way along the east coast, and having reached the northernmost point of the British Isles, sailing for another six days till the frozen ocean was within reach, and the day was nineteen hours long. Here Pytheas gathered further accounts of the polar regions, and he must have had strange and novel information to impart when he got home again.

All will probably agree that Pytheas is worthy to be remembered as "one of the most intrepid explorers the world has seen." No discovery since outshines in importance that which was made by this Greek navigator; and it was as wonderful an achievement as any that we owe to those who so down to the sea in ships. Great Britain could now take its proper place upon the map.



"Davey did not hesitate. Instead . . . he slipped noiselessly from his seat"

## Davey in Circusland

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"SKADOODLED again," repeated the man, from his place on the tree stump. And he shook his head, as though it were all very sad, indeed.

"Might a-knowed he would," he went on, presently. "Should a-waited; that's what I should a-done. Never should a-run. Might-a-guessed he'd come on up."

Then, after a moment's silence, he suddenly asked: "Balloons come a-ozin' out, didn't they?"

"Yes, sir," answered Davey. "Knowned it!" cried the man, giving him a great slap. "Stupid! You went through the ceiling! So, 'courage they sent him right straight up to see about it. That's the way I come to see him the first time. That was a long time ago, though—a long, long time ago."

## Wonders no End

"Marveliferous of a place down there," he said, tapping toward the ground with one finger. "Simply marveliferous, that's what it is. Wonder no end. Miles and miles of 'em. 'Cause, how do I know? 'Cause he took me down once—yes, sires,

Bob, right square on down. Weren't no more'n knee high to a grasshopper then. But just look at me now! Just look at me now! Got all big, got all big!"

And he began to cry again, and to keep repeating, over and over: "Got all big, got all big."

Now, all this while, there were questions that were just bursting to get past Davey's Winkles' two lips. What was that makes me cry, or keep saying: "Got all big, got all big?" Especially, thought Davey, gazing at him, especially when you aren't that at all, but really very small for one who wears long trousers.

"You see," said the man, looking up again from out the red handkerchief, "it's that what makes me cry. 'What does, sir?' ventured Davey. "Me getting so big. It's why he won't take me down any more."

"Oh!" said the boy.

"For the time he did take me with him, I asked if I could go again. And he said yes, if I didn't grow up."

"But why did you, then?" asked Davey.

## The Tragedy of Growing up

"I didn't mean to," sighed the other. "Only it was a long time before I saw him again. And that made me forget; and I—well, I just grew. It's really

very easy to grow up, if you don't remember not to," he added wistfully. "Is it?" the boy asked, wondering.

"And so he's never let me catch up with him since," the man went on. "Always skadoodles, whenever he sees me coming." Then, looking at Davey with eyes that became even more twinkly than before, he asked, in a whisper: "Tell me now: promised to take you down for helping him, didn't he?"

"Did—did what?" stammered the boy.

"Why, said he'd take you along, down the big stone steps—on down to the place where—"

But, at that moment, an interruption cut short the man's speech. For plump in the middle of the sentence the flap in the tent wall was flung to one side and in popped the head of the blue-shirted boss!

"Ready to tighten the guy ropes," he called.

"Right with you, sir!" cried back the man, jumping up from the stump; and away he went leaving the great tent as quickly as he had entered it.

Now, the instant he was gone, there came an insistent rapping from inside the stopper box. Quicker Davey slid to the ground and lifted the lid.

"Fine," nodded the monkey, springing out like a jack-in-the-box. "Couldn't have done better myself. Now run along with you before anyone else sees us."

"But nothing," retorted the other. "No more now. See you this afternoon." And, before the boy could ask so much as a single question, the shaggy-browed fellow had hustled him to the wall and all but pushed him out through the flap.

## Davey Is Suddenly Dismissed

Blinking, Davey found himself standing in the brilliant light of the noonday sun. Before him stretched the rest of the tents and the scattering red wagons. To the right and the left, gangs of men were pulling at ropes and taking hitches around the stakes that Blue Shirt and his crew had put down. How matter-of-fact, after what Davey had just heard and seen. What a puzzle it all was!

Specialty with those two last posers added on at the end: what the man had said about the "big stone steps" and the monkey saying he'd see him again that afternoon. That afternoon! Quickly Davey looked upward in search of the sun; for he suddenly remembered that he had promised to be home promptly at lunch time. And the clock in the sky showed it lacked not a minute of that hour! So off he ran in and out through tents, wagons and ropes—on across the pasture to the back gate that led into the back yard of the Winkle home.

Now what took place between then and the opening of the circus need play no part in this story. There were (besides jelly and bread) hairbrushes, of course—for Davey had two brothers and as many sisters—and the fixing of bows and ties, and the polishing of shoes and all that. But in the rush and excitement of these bothersome details, neither the man nor the monkey were for a moment forgotten. And when, an hour after the whole Winkle family found itself inside the big menagerie tent, you may be sure there was one member of it who kept the sharpest kind of a lookout for a shaggy-browed face under a cap set off with a feather.

## No Monkey to Be Seen

But look as he would—in this case and in that, not a glimpse could Davey catch of his friend of the morning. True, there were monkeys—more than a score of them—but not one like the darting-eyed fellow in the black and gold jacket.

"Of course," considered Davey to

himself, "he may be in the very biggest tent; since it was there that I left him."

But, that being true, who could have found him? Or scarcely find one's own self, for that matter. What seats of people? People everywhere; streaming in from the menagerie, like ants from a hill; parading round and round, laughing, talking, bussing, calling out to one another and, finally, finding their seats to watch still others do the very same thing, until all were seated and the circus began to begin.

No, this seemed hardly the place to find a rather shy monkey in a jacket and cap. Besides, the trumpets were sounding—long, golden-voiced trumpets that were blown by pages who rode prancing white chargers! And, by the time the knights and their ladies, and the wonderful foams, and the banners and things had begun to march past, the monkey was all but forgotten.

## The Show Begins

The Winkle seats were right in front of the middle ring, but a little way up from the ground. From them Davey could see in every direction. The elephants came first—once the procession was gone—elephants with funny dances, who kicked footballs and made believe to talk over the telephone. And there were men and women who swung from trapezes, high in the tent top, and pretty ladies who rode galloping horses, time without number, on round the rings.

But, best of all, there were clowns—whole dozens and dozens of them in most outlandish costumes. One (and Davey spotted him first of all) wore mile-long shoes. Only they weren't exactly shoes, either; for who ever heard of shoes each with five separate toes!

And there was another (a clown, not a show, who didn't do a single solitary thing, but just stood and stared; though, some way, that made him even funnier than if he'd walked or talked. Walking right past him came two clowns with a trained goose. The goose had a ruff around its neck and—

(Tug-tug!)

—And the three marched like soldiers, only that—

(Tug-tug-tug!)

—that they held their legs stiff as poker and lifted their feet so ridiculously high off the ground that—

(Tug-tug-tug-tug!)

—that everybody simply shouted with laughter, while—

Tug-tug-tug-tug-tug!

And at this precise moment the "tugs" which—as you can easily see—began whole sentences ago—jumped right out of the parentheses behind which they'd been hiding and pounced on Davey's right foot in such positive fashion that the boy's eyes finally left the clowns and looked under his seat.

## The Mysterious Monkey Again

And there, one paw raised in a warning for silence and the other beckoning most vigorously, was the mysterious monkey of the stopper box!

Davey did not hesitate. Instead, and without a word to anyone, he slipped noiselessly from his seat, and slid to the ground. Nor did the monkey speak, but, merely catching hold of the other's hand, hurried along under the tunnel-like place that was made by the planks and huge props that held up the platforms that held the seats. He leading and the boy following, they scurried along until they had gone a third of the way round the tent. Then, of a moment, they came to a halt just in front of the tree stump. Instantly, Davey's eyes sought the blue and white stopper box.

"It's been taken down," said the monkey, suggesting his thoughts. "But what's most important, it's been

decided that you can go down, too; that is, if you'd like."

"Oh, I'd give anything to," cried Davey; for, somehow, it seemed the most natural thing in the world to follow this grained-faced fellow with the bright, darting eyes. "When will we start?"

"Why, just as soon as it opens," rejoined the other. "Would you mind calling the hinges?" he added, as he brought a mite of an oil can from out of one pocket.

"Hinges?" answered Davey. "What hinges?"

"Why, here, and here, and here," pointed out the other, pulling back the clover from the back of the stump. Sure enough, there were hinges. Sure! Odd that he had never noticed them the times he had used the stump for a foot. Still—

"That'll do finely," nodded the monkey, catching up the oil. "Now we've got to stand ready to jump, when it's time." And he stationed Davey and himself straight in front of the stump.

## Ready to Jump

"You see, it's the laughing of the children that makes it open," he explained, "when the clowns cut capes."

Even as he spoke, there came a flash of laughter. Instantly, the stump started to lift, back on its hinges, much as a frog might open its mouth! But almost as quickly the laughter was gone and the stump closed together again.

"They'll have to do better than that," whispered the monkey. "Be-cause it—now then!" he cried out, as he gripped Davey's hand, "make ready!" For about after about and shriek after shriek of merriest laughter had begun to fill the great tent. And, as it did, the stump stood straight up on its hinges.

Black was the way that Davey saw under it and tight was the hand that clutched fast to his own. Then he heard two somethings go "whick!" And just as he was wondering what the two somethings were his ear caught a half-cuddled "thump." With this the laughter and music and the gay sounds of the circus ceased like a flash. And then it was that Davey realized that he and the monkey were under the ground and that the thump was the stump closing behind them!

EDWIN F. NORWOOD.

## Facts About Baseball

HOW many of the boys who play baseball in the streets of American towns, in the empty lots and fields and in the schools, really know how and when baseball came into existence? It is now almost necessary to the happiness of every American boy. He knows what it means to say: "Three strikes and you're out," long before he has mastered his "A. B. C.'s" and a bat and ball are his first real friends.

Many, many years ago, as far back as 1590, the boys in New England invented a game which was later known as baseball. They used a square instead of a diamond and had from 10 to 14 players on a side. The first team to score 100 runs won the game. Just think how funny it would be today, if we had to wait for one of our big league teams to score that many runs. It might take a month or even more.

In 1846, the first real club was formed. They called themselves "The Knickerbockers," and they played in the field where Madison Square now stands, in the center of

New York City. It was the first team to play the game with nine on a side, and 21 runs made the game. The game was not a popular one.

One year later, a baseball convention was held with nine teams represented. Rules were made, rules which are being used today with but slight changes. The convention became an annual thing and teams multiplied by the hundreds. Baseball had at last become popular. Today clubs and organizations exist in every large and small town in the United States and that is not all. The boys in Alaska and in the Philippines and in Honolulu play Uncle Sam's game.

Baseball is really and truly American. It is just as much a citizen as any boy. Not all can be "Ty Cobbs" or "The King of Swatters," but all can know something about the American national sport.

## The Largest Butterfly

The largest known moth or butterfly in the world is the Great Atlas Moth of India. With wings outstretched, it measures nearly a foot across from tip to tip.

## Mrs. Tidy's

THIS first morning I went to the post office with father, we stopped at Mrs. Tidy's. To go to Mrs. Tidy's shop, you came along the street past the vacant lot and Mr. Cairn's house to a row of little low white houses. Mrs. Tidy's was the smallest one, next door to old Mrs. Petley's. The door was right on the sidewalk and, instead of knocking, you turned the handle and a bell rang and then you knew it was the shop and went in.

Mrs. Tidy hurried from behind, where she was always making bread. She was our homemade woman. The shop was so small, the counter almost filled it, and all the room that was left Mrs. Tidy took up. A great deal of her was over the counter. She was always laughing, and wore gold-rimmed glasses and a false front, quite curly and orange colored, and she was tightly buttoned up and came out a long way under the chin and went in very sharp and hard at the waist. She was English, of course, and wore neat prints and white aprons.

She had a parrot in a cage, in the shop, and it gave me a very queer feeling. I bought a square of sponge taffy. It had a lovely taste, with soda in it, and was done up in red waxed paper. There were high glass jars of rock candy and other sweets in Mrs. Tidy's window, and beautiful boxes made of real velvet and sea shells and I bought a lovely bird cage, a tiny gold one with a little painted bird swinging on a perch inside.

In the window were bead necklaces, sewed on large squares of white cardboard. One was of very ugly losange-shaped yellow beads, and one was of coarse white beads. My mother said, "How would you like one of those lovely necklaces, daughter?" and I said, "Oh, Father! They aren't real!" I felt very mortified that Mrs. Tidy should have heard him, and might think my father did not know they were not proper jewelry at all.

## The Swing

Written for The Christian Science Monitor To the lowest bough of our apple tree.

In used a swing for Jessie and me. On the wooden seat so smooth and wide. There is room for both of us, side by side.

The pink and white blossoms in the spring Falls into our laps, as we sit and swing.

And later come apples so shining and red, Just out of reach on the boughs overhead.

Sometimes we swing with our eyes shut and try To name from their singing the birds that pass by.

Or, standing erect on the seat, we pretend We are flying away to the big world's end.

## Magic Sentences

In each of the following sentences is the name of a part of a house, the letters spelling it being in their correct order. Find them if you can.

1. The boy wanted to know how all the geese found their way south.
2. The vessel sailed to and fro off the coast of Chile.
3. John said the soil was arid, George that it was fertile.
4. He gave a vest and coat to his father.
5. What to do or say, he hardly knew.

6. Once I lingered hours, listening to the music of the pines.
7. The water in the pitcher is tepid.
8. The Captain said his crew behaved bravely in the storm.
9. I would like a pretty almanac or nice diary for a gift.
10. I am always glad to shake your hand.

The answer to Hidden Words Refers to Snow and Shade, which appeared on this page on April 27, are as follows:

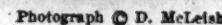
1. Long.
2. Short.
3. Large.
4. Huge.
5. Small.
6. Wide.
7. Narrow.
8. Tall.
9. Oval.
10. Thick.



## Roof Nights

One may lie for an hour before summer comes, for who could fall quickly asleep in such a spot? High above, the various constellations watch in their appointed places—the Great Dipper, Cassiopeia, the Pleiades, shining as they shone, ages ago, upon the Chaldean searchers of the heavens,

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An alarm rings somewhere on the court. Oge sits cozily, preparatory to rising. Stevenson, in true gypsy fashion breakfasted also, at his outdoor inn. One can almost see him—so perfect is his account of the whole episode—preparing a frugal repast over his spirit lamp there in the quiet glen. And after that nothing, perhaps, is sweeter than the final, delightful little

The great difference, intellectually speaking, between one man and another is simply the number of things they can see in a given cubic yard of space. Do you remember Huxley's famous lecture on *A Piece of Chalk*, delivered to the working-men of Norwich in 1857? How a piece of chalk told him secrets of the immeasurable past, secrets of the unfathomed depths of the sea? The same thing happens with a book. I remember picking up a copy of *Macbeth* belonging to a great Shakespearean scholar, Andrew Bradley, and reading casually his pencilled notes in the margin. The scene was one which I knew by heart and thought I understood; but his notes showed me that I had missed out half a dozen points on every page. It seems to me that the writers who have the power of revelation are just those who, in some particular of life, have seen or felt considerably more than the average run of intelligent human beings. It is this specific power of seeing and feeling more things to the cubic yard in some particular of life that makes a writer's work really inspiring.—Gilbert Murray, in "Tradition and Progress."

serene as it is today, but serene with the calmness of the gray days, when she is ruminating on the past. Nothing belongs to that past—nothing completely than the palace, a little faded, a little wistful in the sense of departed glories. One of the most beautiful, the Ca' d'Oro (or Golden House) so called from the gold in its facade, is being turned over to the splendid period. It is being turned over to the public-spirited owner, the Baron Franchetti. Wandering over the rooms, now being restored to their original splendour, one sees how lovely were the abodes of these princes of the past. The Venetian aristocracy in the past, Venice has no quarrel with the present; indeed, she is reaching out towards it with hands that hold a new sport on one palm and various other presents—a little shadowy perhaps—in the other. This new port I find to be the most interesting guidance of Signor Colombo Testa, the young engineer travelling therewith in a smart motor-boat which traversed a deeply dredged channel running parallel to the railway line across the lagoon. On this far side, a new town is arising of disembarkation and disembarkation, and this can be foretold. There in the future the Atlantic liners will lie. Thus Venice

Even so, Ruskin would not approve, nor yet would Robert Browning, the shrilling of the steamer whistle as it passes by. The Rialto, the staccato noises of the motor barges, the great burdens along the Grand Canal. But, for all that, the gondola is still the queen of Venice essential for communications. The gondolier has lost none of his address and steers his ancient, romantic-looking craft as deftly as the Indian steers his body as with the voluntary swiftness of his single oar. I miss his costume, however. Time was 'when he was handsomely dressed in sailor's rig, topped by a flat black hat and girded with a vivid sash. Noble figure! But, alas, the sash and the dress is patched and nondescript.

And yet Venice has changed less than any of the haunts of men. Unfading the mystery and magic of St. Mark's. Even the campanile, creature of modern work to replace the old, stands with its shadow down upon the broad piazza, a twenty years' work. The city is taking on a softening touch, and poetry lives in the stones of Venice.

C. D.

The appellation of gentleman is never to be affixed to a man's circumference, but to his behavior in them.


Through the application of the true understanding of God as revealed in Christian Science, mankind is waking up. The ignorant, self-imposed impositions of sin, sickness, and death are being proved powerless and nonexistent; and man is coming into his own, his privilege of divine sonship.

THE  
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that sweet magic in thee, happy boy!  
It makes a golden world for all things  
young.  
Thou with an iron ring, a piece of  
bone,  
A rusty blade, or half a yard of rope,  
Art richer than a man with mines and  
ships.  
—W. H. Davies, in Poetry Review.



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1922

## EDITORIALS

**Greater Russia**

ALTHOUGH the territory ruled by the Moscow Soviet, or, as it calls itself, the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic, includes but a fraction of the area formerly controlled by the Russian Empire of the Tsars, let none imagine that the proclaimed moral dominion of the Russian Slav, the pretensions of the great bear whose lands stretched across the breadth of two continents, have really diminished under the Bolsheviks. Between Moscow and Vladivostok there are now twenty minor governments which owe varying allegiance to Lenin. But Tchitcherin, at Genoa, on almost the first day of the Conference, warned the Japanese out of Siberia with all the force of a statesman speaking for an integrated people. From Tashkend and Samarkand to Kamchatka, from Riga to Bessarabia, the Russians are still Russians, and those who may think that doctrinaire internationalism and domestic utopianism under the Bolsheviks have blinded them to protection and expansion on the very limits of their vast territory, are profoundly unresponsive to the facts, as opposed to the politics, of this our world.

To take the case of Siberia as the best in point, it is Russia, not Bolshevism, nor Chita, nor Kerensky, nor any other tiny element in that vast organism, which resents concretely and most bitterly the affront of the Japanese advance. Milyukoff may think Tchitcherin is an "assassin," but when he regards an event like the Japanese occupation of Saghalien, he sees only that it "corks up the Russians in Siberia, transforms the Japan Sea into an inland sea, and eliminates Russia from the Pacific"; in other words, he says exactly what his Bolshevik adversaries say and what every Russian says—as Japan is in some embarrassment at discovering—and what the mass of Russians are more ready to fight for than ever they were in 1904.

This solidarity of Russia, groping as it is, is one of the facts of international politics, and is a critical matter for all those statesmen who care to look two or three years ahead. Some day the old Russia will take her place again among the nations, and the psychology which is but the bitter necessity of her economic position—the creeping, creeping forward toward warm water—will begin to reassert itself. Russia is a Nation of more than 136,000,000 people; she is young in achievement, though rich in culture, and possessed of boundless natural resources. The fact that she has been cramped by the lopping off of what she thinks is too much territory in the loss of Bessarabia to Rumania has been made much of by the Bolsheviks; neither they nor any other Russian Government will let the matter rest until some revision is made, for though Rumania has the best of rights to a good part of Bessarabia, she made a mistake characteristic of the year 1919—she took too much.

The action of the Allies in giving Greece Adrianople, while denying Bulgaria her rightful access to the Mediterranean, is sure to foment a Russian-Turkish-Bulgarian understanding in this area where Russian designs, always a prime factor in the diplomacy of the Strait, will play a steadily greater part, with Austria now almost wholly out of the way, in the advancing future. The rest of the world never will understand that a warm port is a matter of economic life and death to Russia until it sees Tsarist, Communist, and Bourgeois governments successively striving after the same goal—and then it will realize that Russia is a race of people and not a news scarehead or a diplomatic abstraction.

At the other far end of Russia, where the great Gobi Desert separates Russia from central China, the Soviet Government has just taken another initiative which shows that it is a true inheritor of the methods of old Russia. It has signed a treaty with the "Republic of Mongolia," a state created in 1921 by Tsarist ambition out of tribal leaders who had been, up to that time, loyal to China. What Manchuria was to Japan, and what Tibet was to England, so Mongolia was to Russia—a piece of loot stolen from China. It was hoped by the Chinese that if the Bolsheviks made good their power, Mongolia at least would be given back. But the Bolsheviks are not that kind of mandarins. A soviet will run Mongolia, a soviet of Mongolians, just as a soviet of Armenians, a soviet of Georgians, and a soviet of the sons of the prophet who live in Azerbaijan are supposed to rule those approximate dependencies of Russia. The voice is the voice of the "native," but the ruling hand is that of Lenin, who has found a form of "Russification" of the border states which suits the most squeamish of his followers—and yet keeps "Greater Russia" an uninterrupted fact.

DEFINITE plans have been announced for the establishment, in Washington, D. C., of a national arboretum.

**A National Arboretum**

The first steps taken, naturally enough, are in marking, conspicuously and permanently, the trees already standing in the parks of the capital city. The tree first labeled was a large elm in Lafayette Park, opposite the White House. The constructive work along this line is so closely allied to the increasing tendency to make tree-planting a really national movement in the United States, that it is a little difficult to decide whether the general observance of Arbor Day recently recorded in many of the states, serves to emphasize the need for an intelligent study of forestry and horticulture, or whether the designation of Arbor Day was a result of this intensified study.

The action by those connected with the movement in Washington, it should be remembered, is in no sense original. It is not a pioneer movement by any means. Many of the older cities of the country have for years maintained famous botanical gardens or arboreta. Notable among these are the gardens of Boston and St. Louis, the former founded half a century ago. The latter was the gift of a philanthropist whose name it bears, Shaw's Garden, though officially known as the Missouri Botanical Garden. The naming of these two is not with the intention of avoiding mention of collections in many other cities, east and west, north and south.

There is apparent an increasingly clear realization that a constant, intelligent effort must be made to encourage the planting and preservation of trees everywhere in the United States. Quite logically it seems to be argued that this movement can be best encouraged by teaching everyone something of the beauties and the utilitarian value of growing trees.

The renomination of Albert J. Beveridge to the United States Senate, after an absence from that body of eleven years, offers a very interesting prospect to those interested in the study of American politics. When last in the Senate Mr. Beveridge was a "boy orator." He was at times something of an infant terrible. He sat in that dignified body as a Progressive, and at times his Progressivism savored largely of radicalism. The eager supporters who sent him to the Senate expected him to become one of its great figures. In this they were disappointed. The promise which he had given in private life failed of performance in public position. It is no overstatement to say that he retired with a much less enviable reputation than that which had attended his installation in office.

**Mr. Beveridge Comes Back**

The intellectual development of a man is always an interesting study. Mr. Beveridge's years in private station have brought a rich fruition of literary accomplishment. He goes back to the Senate—for his defeat is scarcely probable—at the age of sixty-one, no longer a boy orator, nor owing his advancement to any proclamation of progressive policies, and with, to his credit, the four volumes of his Life of John Marshall, one of the most successful biographical studies which ever came from the pen of an American author. John Marshall may fairly be said to have been the first of the American conservatives. The group which first put Beveridge into the Senate would describe his hero perhaps as the worst of American reactionaries. It is inconceivable that ten years' study of the life and opinions of Marshall should not have had a material effect upon the opinions of his biographer.

Mr. Beveridge is the regular nominee of the Republican Party in Indiana. The Republican vote in the primaries, so far as reported, was more than twice that of the total vote for both Democratic aspirants. Nothing but party treachery could defeat his election, and that there is little reason to apprehend. The method by which this nomination was won suggests that Mr. Beveridge has not wholly lost his Progressive tendencies, and that he has not substituted deference to machine politics for the appeal to right-minded individual citizenship, which was at the basis of the Progressive movement many years ago. For while his opponent, Senator New, a capable Senator and a keen politician, sought support by the ordinary political methods of interesting the committees and the machine in various sections of the state, Mr. Beveridge went to the people. Politicians laughed at him for addressing church gatherings, Chautauqua meetings, college classes, women's clubs—even, it is alleged by his opponents, sewing societies, but at the end he came out with the vote of exactly that element in the citizenship which attends gatherings of this character and which makes for good government. He has evidently won the woman vote of Indiana. So far as can be judged from the earlier reports of the contest, it would appear that he has won the class which likes to describe itself as the "Young Intellectuals." As a result of this he will go to the Senate with a backing inclined to be exacting and critical. If he shall retain its support this time, as he lost it in his former term of service, he will be an outstanding figure in American politics.

IN TIMES when, all too often, international disagreements make for coolness between peoples with different customs and viewpoints, it comes with good grace that the American republics work more and more for relations that shall constitute solid ground for political and economic progress. What ever may have been the reason for the delay, the payment by the United States of \$25,000,000 to Colombia for the loss sustained when Panama became independent, not only immediately improved the relations between the two countries, but proved to all America that Colombia never meant to be other than a true sister to her namesake below the isthmus. And the coming and reception in the United States of General Pedro Nel Ospina, President-elect of the Republic of Colombia, afforded the American people an added opportunity to show its earnest desire to cement a friendship that ought to be of lasting merit.

**Colombia and Columbia in Accord**

Of particular interest to Americans is the fact that the future President of Colombia was educated in the United States. It may be truly said of him that he was to the manor born, for his father, D. Mariano Ospina, has also occupied the presidential chair of Colombia. His education has been such as to fit him for carrying his country forward, and much is expected of him. He is, besides, no stranger to Washington, having been one of the chief advisers to General Reyes on the latter's mission to the capital after the secession of Panama, and in 1911 he was appointed Colombian Minister to the United States.

If there is one item on the program mapped out by

General Ospina for the development of his country that takes precedence over all others, it is that of railroad construction. Colombia occupies a territory the third largest in South America, with a population of only 6,000,000. It is wonderfully rich in minerals, and the agricultural possibilities are unbounded. It will be no fault of the future Chief Magistrate if railroads in every direction do not appear as the best means for carrying out General Ospina's economic policy. Railroads and agricultural and mining development go hand in hand. It is worthy of note that the money paid over to Colombia by the United States is going into railroad construction, the natural inference being that materials will be purchased in the northern Republic.

As an instance showing how General Ospina meets and overcomes difficult propositions, the opening up of more than 30,000 acres of land in Antioquia and Uraba has resulted in cattle raising on a large and profitable scale. The farms in Taraza, Apavi and San Jorge are other examples of his untiring energy. General Ospina is the owner of one of the most important cotton mills in his country, and in partnership with his brothers founded the smelting firm of Ospina, Hermanos in Medellin. His mining success is based on what he learned at Berkeley, Cal., where he studied engineering and metallurgy. Later he took a post-graduate course in France and became a member of the Geological Society.

It is to be hoped that the long-standing boundary dispute between Colombia and Venezuela will be decided to the mutual satisfaction of both, now that the Swiss Federal Council is arbitrator in the matter. In that event, there is nothing to bar the steady progress of Colombia. The friendship of the United States may be reckoned on as a natural sequence to the settling of differences between these nations.

IT MIGHT be somewhat difficult to argue convincingly, either before a duly constituted judicial tribunal or elsewhere, that the legal processes under which agricultural lands are held in the State of California by the minor children of Japanese immigrants are not in violation of the intent of the laws of that commonwealth. But it is made quite clear by a recent decision that the right enjoyed by the minor children of other races cannot be denied to any child because of its race or color. The lack of any tendency on the part of the justices of the Supreme Court of California who joined in the decision to qualify or disguise a fundamental of the generally accepted statutory provision the basis of which is one of the cardinal tenets of every democracy—equal justice to all—emphasizes again, in the history of American jurisprudence, the unwavering fairness of the courts.

**The California Decision**

It is easily conceivable that the prejudice of the judges might have been against the contending litigant, the Japanese father of an American-born Japanese ward. But there was the insurmountable fact that this ward has inherited the right vouchsafed every citizen of the Republic, the equal protection of the laws. The father, a native of Japan, remains under the disability which the law removes from the child, but it was declared that no law could be cited which would deprive the child of the protecting legal guardianship of its parent.

The decision in this particular case establishes the right of the American-born Japanese to hold, under guardianship, the title to land purchased by the father in the name of the child. It is the contention of those who sought to uphold the provision of a California statute declaring this illegal, that the exercise of this privilege imperils the future control of the agricultural resources of the State by Americans of the white races. The court took occasion, in rendering its decision, to point out the necessity, if the desire of the people of California is to discourage the coming of Japanese immigrants to their State, of securing the co-operation of Congress.

IF THOMAS CARLYLE, who called political economy "the dismal science," were here today he might find good reasons for changing his opinion of what is in many respects the most important branch of organized study and investigation. When, in writing his "Past and Present," Carlyle came to the chapter he had intended to write about the Corn Laws, the high tariff taxes imposed on the food of the British people in order to increase the rents paid to a few thousand landlords, he dismissed the subject with the brief comment: "The Corn Laws are too mad for a chapter." What he would say of the proposition now pending in the United States Congress to meet the popular demand for a reduction in the cost of living by a tariff law expressly devised to increase the cost of food, clothing, and all other merchandise, can readily be imagined.

Not since Dean Swift made his remarkable discovery of a method of extracting sunbeams out of cucumbers has there been devised such an ingenious plan as that for manufacturing prosperity by the increase of taxation. In effect, Messrs. Fordney and McCumber say: "Industry and commerce have been grievously depressed because of a general decline in buying, due to decreased purchasing power of the great mass of consumers. We purpose remedying these conditions by making goods cost more, and by imposing restrictions on international trade that will make it more difficult for foreign countries to buy our surplus farm products and manufactured goods." If this is not humorous it is pathetic.

It is not only in connection with the tariff that there may be found subjects for comedy. Professor Irving Fisher of Yale, who achieved a certain amount of notoriety a few years ago by his agitation for a Department of Public Health in the Cabinet of the President of the United States, is advocating what he terms "the stabilization of the dollar" by the adoption of a system for changing the nominal amount of gold in the standard

dollar in proportion as the price level of a large number of commodities rises or falls. Since this would be practically the measurement of gold by goods, there would seem to be no occasion for continuing the use of gold, as money could be based on the price index upon which Professor Fisher relies for fixing the weight of gold that shall constitute a "dollar."

It is true that the purchasing power of gold fluctuates as the supply diminishes or increases, and that gold is, therefore, not a perfect standard of values. But in view of the many factors entering into the exchangeable value of goods, a commodity standard would appear to be subject to much wider fluctuations. A standard yardstick made of rubber might conceivably be manipulated so that a "yard" of cotton cloth would always sell for the same price, but it would hardly be found acceptable to the manufacturing and commercial interests.

Occasion for mirth is also to be found in many of the proposals put forward for giving employment to the millions of idle wage workers, among which that for a reduction in wages to pre-war levels figures prominently. If a modern Carlyle were told that it was seriously proposed to remedy industrial conditions admittedly arising from underconsumption by radically decreasing the purchasing power of many millions of families, he would be inclined to hold that, as taught by many professed authorities on the subject, political economy assuredly has its humorous aspects.

## Editorial Notes

A RURAL visitor to New York went home and said that he liked the big city, because something happened there almost every day. The world is like that just now—bent on disproving that there is nothing new. The latest effort in this line is an airplane rate war. There have been railroad rate wars and ocean freight contests and many other rate struggles, but it was reserved for the airplane companies of France, Belgium, and Germany to slash prices in an unprecedented struggle for patronage in the air. The clients chiefly aimed at are the 300,000 American tourists who are expected to cross Europe this summer. Already the companies crossing the Channel have cut 50 francs from the fare and are considering another decrease soon which will bring the cost to the level of that by rail and steamer, with a saving in time of five hours between London and Paris. One result of this contest is that the railroads have been forced to make many improvements to meet the increased competition from the air. How much finer is this air warfare than that which hovered over France a short time ago!

A REMINDER, outside of dry census figures, that the American Indian is not disappearing, comes in the statement that more than fifty tribes in the northwest will take part in the annual fishing carnival and powwow at the camping grounds near Prosser, Wash., in the latter part of May. Delegates from tribes as far east as Montana, south to California, and in British Columbia will join with Washington and Oregon red men in carnival activities. The affair this year will be larger in attendance and livelier in enthusiasm than usual, because it celebrates a victory of the Indians over the State of Washington. The State tried for years to prevent the red men from spearing salmon at the falls. The Indians carried the case to the United States Supreme Court and won. Their joy over the verdict will explode at the salmon carnival. That there is no bitter feeling between the State and the Indians is shown by their invitation to Governor Hart and his staff to attend the carnival, and the Governor's acceptance.

THERE was tested recently at the London air station a new life-saving device for airmen whose machines drop to earth too suddenly and out of control. It is a pocket parachute. The moment a pilot finds he cannot control his machine, he flings out a miniature parachute, which, opening in the rush of wind, drags out another and larger parachute, which in turn opens and lifts the pilot from his seat, while the airplane continues its dive to earth. Similar devices have been used for a long time by political pilots who see, or think they see, their party preparing to take a nose dive to destruction. They throw out a pocket parachute of some attempted personal achievement, or a proclamation of an individual issue, hoping it will catch the wind of popular favor, open up a greater parachute of publicity and support and hold them in safety while their party goes down. Sometimes these experiments work. Oftener they fail.

EVERY reader of "Kipps" ought to know that some of the early chapters are autobiographical, and deal with the years when Mr. Wells served behind a draper's counter. He has just told the shop assistants, in confidence, in London, that "nothing but incompetence" got him out of the business, and he might have been a shop assistant today had he been able to keep bright and work for long spells. But unlike many other successful men, he does not despise the ladder on which he has risen, and he gives some good advice to those still behind the counter to "learn everything you can of the story of the stuff you handle before it got into the shop." Mr. Wells evidently believes in George Herbert's lines:

A servant with this clause  
Makes drudgery divine,  
Who sweeps a room, as for Thy laws,  
Makes that and th' action fine.

THERE is something a little ridiculous about the assertion, quoted from an unspecified "high medical authority," that heavy taxation is robbing people of the means to secure adequate recreation. No one pretends that heavy taxation is anything but a burden, but the underlying suggestion that adequate recreation depends on spending money could only have been made with solemnity to an age that was in some danger of forgetting what real recreation means. The theory is fallacious from one end of life to the other. The young Ruskin, playing with his bunch of keys and the pattern on the carpet, was happier than the children who are given every toy they demand; the grown man who relies on buying "recreation" will spend his money without any guarantee of money's worth in return.